The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,564 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1885.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th Dec. 1885.
RAVENNA	3372	700	W. J. Nantes	1st Jan.
BOKHARA	2944	550	H. Weighell	8th "
MALWA	2949	560	G. W. Atkinson	15th "
ASSAM	3038	550	S. F. Cole	22nd "
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	29th "
VICTORIA	3146	940	M. de Horne	5th Feb.
CATHAY	3953	500	J. P. Hassall	12th "
GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	19th "
GANGES	1195	230	S. Stewart	26th "
AUSTRALIA	3661	600	E. Ashdown	5th Mar.
NEPAUL	3536	600	F. J. Alderton	12th "
NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	19th "
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Galle and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NEPAUL	3536	600	T. J. Alderton	25th Dec. 1885.
THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	8th Jan. 1886
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Monk	22nd "
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	5th Feb.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Dec. 4, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 13 days in fair weather (and days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 620. Second Class, Rs. 370.
Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.
Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Dec. 3, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 340, Rs. 150, First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children under three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount. To Marseilles Rs. 20, 15, and 5 extra, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed by the steamboats.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Jan. 1886
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Feb. 1886

A Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of sailing, with Passengers and heavy luggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Cusrow House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 3, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO KARACHI.

s.s. ARMENIA ..... 3550 480 G. Read .....22nd Dec.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

s.s. ARMENIA ..... 3550 480 G. Read .....12th Jan.'6
s.s. PERSIA ..... 3550 480 W. Hutchison .....23rd " "
s.s. VICTORIA ..... 3549 480 Wm. Russell .....6th Feb.
s.s. ASIA ..... 3550 480 J. Craig .....20th " "
s.s. HELLENIA ..... 3000 520 J. Boothby .....6th Mar.
s.s. ARABIA ..... 3550 481 J. Laird .....20th " "

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

s.s. CALIFORNIA. 3550 480 Wm. Young .....Saturday, 9th Jan.'6

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, Dec. 18, 1885. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following are the probable sailings BOMBAY to either LIVERPOOL or LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	Sailing for Liverpool about.
s.s. CITY of CARTHAGE	2,650	W. M. Greive,	15th Jan. 1886.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Bombay, 18th December, 1885. Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA.

THE fine Steamer "MOUNT LEBANON," 2,410, will sail on or about accommodation for a limited number of passengers. January, 1886. Has splendid

For rates of passage, apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 18th December, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

FOR SALE at the godowns of the undersigned:—

Choice Neilgherry Tea, Orange Pekoe .....Rs. 1-6
Fine " " " 1-3
" Souchong " " " 0-12
" Gunpowder " " " 0-13
In 7 and 5 lb. packets.

ASPINWALL & CO.,
Bruce Lane.

FERNANDES & Co.

FAMILY CHEMISTS, AND DRUGGISTS, &c.
Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London.

25, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of our Mr. FERNANDES of great experience. The dispensing of prescriptions and preparation of medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision. Price very moderate.

FERNANDES & Co.,
Chemists, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, on account of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS; and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 31st instant, and 1st and 2nd proximo, on account of the NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 10th December, 1885.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTATION BOOKS.

WE have just received from London a large stock of Prize Books, such as Poetical Works bound in fine Morocco Boy's and Girl's Annuals, Story Books, Coloured Picture Books for Children, &c. &c. Prices Moderate.

Apply to RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager to Radhabai Widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon Booksellers, 135, Kalkadevi-road, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SALOON BAR,
Hummum-street.

THE PROPRIETOR of the above begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has re-opened the Saloon Bar under the management of a young lady from Paris who has been specially engaged.

The best of Wines and Liquors only kept.
New fittings and furniture.
Excellent Billiard Table.

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 25th December, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 28th December, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd December, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st December, 1885. Agents.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO EUROPE, &c.

INTENDING PASSENGERS will be saved much TIME and TROUBLE by applying direct to THOS. COOK & SON, who SECURE PASSAGES, and

ISSUE THROUGH TICKETS,

including Steamer and Railway, from any part of India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route*. Coupons for nearly 300 Hotels.

NO COMMISSION charged, and every information re quarantine, steamers, fares, &c., given gratis.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met on arrival at Bombay and receive the free assistance of their Interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, &c., and may break the journey anywhere *en route*. See *Cook's Travellers' Gazette*, free on application.

ADDRESS—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW, FORT,
CALCUTTA, 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SHIKAR DIARY
JUST PUBLISHED.

SPECIALLY COMPILED FOR INDIA; enables the Shikary to keep a register of all game killed, in a handy and convenient form. Will last for several years, and thus becomes valuable as a record of Shikary occurrences.

Contains practical hints on the measuring, cleaning, and preserving of skins, etc.

Rs. 2-8 cash.

TREACHER AND Co. LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHRISTMAS EVE.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, beg to invite all classes of the community to visit their

FORT ESTABLISHMENT

On 'XMAS EVE to inspect the IMMENSE ASSORTMENT of ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES on view.

An ENORMOUS SELECTION of TOYS from the best Houses, in London, Paris, and Vienna, will be exhibited, and a

SPLENDID 'XMAS TREE
for the Little Ones.

The Premises will be kept open on WEDNESDAY until 7 p.m., and on THURSDAY ('XMAS EVE) until 7-30 p.m.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Steamer UMBERTO ARBIB has arrived, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES are hereby informed to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO at once. Any claim for shortage, damage, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise it will, under no circumstances, be admitted.

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents,

THE INDIAN PAPER MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, No. 9, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 4th January 1886, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report for the half-year ending 31st December, 1885.
2. To elect Successors to the present Directors, who retire pursuant to article 89 of the Articles of Association.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAIKDAM ESOOFBHOY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N. B.—The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd December to the 4th January, 1886, both days inclusive.

RADHABAI, WIDOW OF THE LATE ATMARAM SAGOON.

BOOKSELLERS, 135, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
USEFUL BOOKS FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

		Rs. a
Edwards's Practical Steam Engineer's Guide	..	7 0
Roper's Engineer's Handy Book	...	10 4
" Hand-book of Land and Marine Engines	...	10 4
" Questions & Answers for Engineers	...	8 8
Reed's Engineer's Hand-book, 1885	...	6 8
Forney's Catechism of the Locomotive	...	6 0
Sexton's Boiler-maker's Pocket Book	...	2 12
Molesworth's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ	...	3 4
Ainsley's Engineer's Manual	...	4 4
" Guide Book to the Local Marine Board Examination, 1885	...	4 4
Zeuner's Treatise on Value Gears	...	7 0
Bergen's Metal Casting and Founding	...	10 0
Seaton's Manual of Marine Engineering	...	7 8
Auchincloss's Link and Value Motions	...	0 0
Sennett's Marine Steam Engine	...	11 8
Binn's Mechanical and Engineering Drawing	...	5 0
" " " Second Course	...	6 0
Thorn's Drawing for Marine Engineers	...	2 0
Donalson's Rough Working Drawing for First Class Engineers' Examination	...	2 4
Donalson's Drawing and Rough Sketching for Marine Engineers	...	2 4
Rankine's Mechanical Text Book	...	5 0
Rankine's Machinery and Mill Works	...	7 0
Rose's Complete Practical Machinist	...	7 0
Richard's Steam Engine-Indicator	...	5 0
Buel's the Cadet Engineer or Steam for the Student	...	5 0
Hopkinson on the Indicator	...	8 0
Reynold's Continuous Railway Brakes	...	5 0
" The Model Locomotive Engineer	...	2 8
" Locomotive Engine Driving	...	2 0
" Stationary "	...	2 0
Rose's The Slide-Valve	...	2 12
Wrinkle's and Recipes from Scientific American	...	5 0
Knight's The Mechanician	...	10 0
Crowther's Machine Construction and Drawing	...	1 0
Davidson's Drawing for Machinists	...	2 4
Bourne's Catechism of the Steam Engine, 1885	...	4 4
Busbridge's Mechanical Drawing, 2 Vols.	...	8 8
Burgh's Slide Valve	...	2 12
Greenwood's Turners' and Fitters' Guide	...	1 0
Burgh's Indicator Diagrams	...	3 8
Spon's Workshop Receipts, 4 Series, each	...	2 12
Box's Mill-gearing	...	4 4
Knowle's Machinists' and Spinners' Tables	...	2 0
Wilson's Treatise on Steam Boilers	...	3 4
Maxton's Engine-wiring Drawings	...	12
Dempsey's Locomotive Engines	...	1 12
Clark's Steam and The Steam Engine	...	2 0
Armstrong's Steam Boilers	...	0 14
Baker's Mechanism, Machine, Tools, etc.	...	1 6
Bale's How to manage a Steam Engine	...	1 4
M'Carthy's Engineers' Guide to the Royal and Mercantile Navies	...	1 12
Reynold's Engine Driving Life	...	1 4

COTTON SPINNING, WEAVING, &c., &c.

Walmsley's Cotton Spinning and Weaving	...	6 0
Bradbury's Cotton Spinning	...	2 12
Crooke's Dyeing and Tissu-Printing	...	2 12
Thomson's Sizing of Cotton Goods	...	6 0
Ashenhurst's Weaving and Designing	...	7 0
Bowman's Structure of the Wool Fibre	...	9 0
Proctor's Text Book of Tanning	...	5 12
Foley's Cotton Manufacturers' Assistant	...	1 4
Prestwich's Youngman's Assistant to Cotton Spinning	...	2 8
Moss's Cotton Manufacturers' Pocket Guide	...	2 0
Brown's Power Loom and the Art of Weaving	...	2 0
Hyde's Science of Cotton Spinning	...	6 0
Young's Practical Arithmetic of Cotton Spinning	...	2 4
Leigh's Practical Cotton Spinner	...	1 4
Edward's Spinner's Guide	...	0 14
Overlookers' and Weavers' Guide to Calico Weaving	...	0 9
Holland's Cotton Spinners' Guide	...	0 9
Colley's Pocket Manual for Cotton Spinners, &c., &c.	...	0 14
Baird's American Cotton Spinner	...	4 4

Apply to
RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager.
Bombay, 22nd December, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee.....Mr. FRAMJEE C. MEHTA.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 24TH DECEMBER.
LOUISE CRAWFORD'S COMEDY COMPANY.
Re-Production at an enormous expense of the great Play,
LEAH THE FORSAKEN.
IN WHICH
MISS LOUISE CRAWFORD
will sustain the title role, as performed by her through the Colonies over 300 nights, and universally acknowledged by the press as her greatest triumph.
SUPPORTED BY A POWERFUL CAST.
Seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

SATURDAY, 26th Dec.
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
"ROBINSON CRUSOE."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga. Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

MRS. MARTIN, Late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 340, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dress made up according to the prevailing modes.

RARE OPPORTUNITY. Clearance sale of Christmas Cards at half the price to Clear Stock by Christmas day. Apply early, SHROFF BROTHERS.

XMAS CARDS—Our Cards are from 2 pice each, and are acknowledged very cheap; but these when you get for half the price, could they be got cheaper from Europe? SHROFF BROTHERS.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! Our Toys and Dolls are acknowledged Cheapest yet offered to the Public Several testimonials from Schools and Private Christmas Trees. Apply SHROFF BROTHERS.

BREAKFAST SETS just received. Complete Sets of 43 pieces of Best China from Rs. 20 per set. Other Crockery, Glassware, Majolica. Very Cheap. SHROFF BROTHERS.

CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Fort. Our New Bonnets and Hats have come—to be sold sharp at low prices.

FINEST DANISH HAMS, from 8 to 15 lbs. at 11 annas per lb. Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

CHAMPAGNE.—Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, dry, fully equal "to Dry Monopole" Rs. 30. Samples to Messes and Clubs free of charge. VOLKART BROTHERS, Sole Agents.

USEFUL XMAS PRESENTS. Crystoleum Boxes, Crystoleum Pictures, Kastalian Boxes, Photos, Prices very moderate.

XMAS TOYS, Rocking Horses, Perambulators, Dolls, India Rubber Toys, China Fruits and Preserves, Dolls &c.—DESPONJEE SORABJEE & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

THE CURER.—Best for Colic, Diarrhœa, Cramps, Toothache, Earache, Headache, and all painful affections, Per phial annas 6, at COOPER MADON & Co.

LADY WORK TABLES.—A Neat Ornament for Drawing-room, and useful Companion. Makes a good Xmas gift. Price Rs. 20. H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

ROYAL Life Branch, large reduction in rates for life assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy holders, THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents.

WANTED an experienced INDENT CLERK who is able to influence business in both grey and white goods. Salary and Commission, apply X.O.X., care of this paper.

XMAS CAKES, Ices, Confectionery, &c., Confiscrie de Paris. W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

XMAS CARDS, free with each Ice Cream at the Fort and Market Establishments. W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

XMAS CAKES, the finest artistic display ever seen Confiscrie de Paris. W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

XMAS Confectionery and Bon-Bons for Old and Young. W. J. ESSAI, Fort.

FOR SALE, just imported a magnificent BEATTY and Co.'s 18 stop SOLID WALNUTWOOD ORGAN—a grand instrument for a Church. Price Rs. 763. H. A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

MATHERAN CHOWK HOTEL.—Rooms can be secured for Xmas Holidays through the Great Western Hotel, Bombay, or by applying direct to the Manager.

NOTES to SHAKESPEARE'S KING JOHN, the play appointed for the First B. A. Examination, 1886. Price 12 annas. Sold at Atmaram Sagoon & Co., Kalbadevie-road.

MRS. HIRSCH remembers the Customers to send their orders for Ice Puddings and Ice Creams, during the Xmas and New Year Holidays, at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church-gate-street.

V. SHAMJI & CO., late Hurgovun Vunmali & Co., have removed their Millinery establishment to No. 1, Meadow-street, Fort, where Gents' Department is also added under competent Cutter. Charges very moderate.

AUSTRALIAN WINES from Caldwell & Co., Melbourne Hermitage (a fine clarety wine), qts., Rs. 17-8; Cabilis, qts. Rs. 18 per dozen. Pints Re. 1-8 extra per case of 2 dozen. WILLIAM WATSON & Co., 28, Apollo-str-et, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED from England the Encyclopædia Britannica, a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and General Literature. Ninth Edition, illustrated, 19 vols., price per vol. Rs. 18. The Book-selling and General Agency Company, Limited, No. 22, Pydhowni, Bombay.

REGISTER YOUR ORDERS for CHRISTMAS CAKES at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

ROPES FOR SALE, HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to visitors to which eight bungalows are attached.

NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE in Hogsheads, in excellent condition. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co.

TOM SAYERS GRAND BOHEMIAN BAND (LAST FEW NIGHTS) at TEMPLE BAR, TO-NIGHT, at 9. Admission to Gallery, Re. 1.

SNUFFS.—Prince's Mixture, Morton's Mixture, Coral Macouba, exquisitely aromatic. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

NEILGHERRY TEA.—PHIPSON & Co., are the Wholesale Agents for the GLAISDALE ESTATE, COONOOR. 5 lbs. Sample Tins, Rs. 6-4.

DRESSES.—Dresses made to order, General satisfaction expressed by patrons for style and finish of work. MRS. COULSON, Carnac-road.

IMMORTELLE WREATHS AND CROSSES for Adults' and Children's Graves. Apply P. HAMILTON and Co., Undertakers and Sculptors, Claro-road, Byculla.

COLD WEATHER TWEED SUITS, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 18 to 25. Ladies Ulsters from Rs. 20 each.—John Mahomed and Co., 16 Medow-street.

FANCY BAZAAR.—A fresh consignment of fancy goods and table ornaments for Christmas and New Year's presents.—PANDAY BROTHERS, No. 57, Esplanade Cross-road.

JUST UNPACKED a large and entirely new batch for Xmas and New Year's Present in Gold and Silver Jewellery and Indian Curiosities. Hurjimull and Co., Rampart Row.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

"KANGAROO" SAFETY BICYCLES—100 miles in 6 hours 39min. 5secs. Inventions Exhibition highest award. Price at Bombay, Rs. 285. Apply "KANGAROO," Agency, Madras.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Furniture coverings in Tapestry, Damask, Reps, Cretonnes, Chints, etc.—JOHN ROBERTS & CO., General House Furnishers, 18, Marine-street.

JUST received, a SELECT and CHOICE ASSORTMENT of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, by the best Artists, from 4 annas each. —BADHAM, PILE & Co.

REAL SILVER CUTCH WORK Manufacturer. Shop opened for ready-made articles. Articles made to order as per designs. Rates moderate. Waghjee Keswojee, Kalbadevi Road, near Post Office.

WHOLE-SALE.—Just received Yarn-dyed Khakee Drill at annas 5 to 6 per yard, Inv. Scarlet Serge Rs. 3 per yard. Army Welsh Flannel annas 10 per yard. Vol. Helmets, complete, Rs. 6 each. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

CHRISTMAS PUDDINGS, Mince Meat, Mince Pies, Tree Ornaments, Fancy Goods, Dolls &c. PEARSE.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.
Capital £2,000,000. Paid up, and Reserves £231,708.
Bombay Office, 5, Rampart Row.
ALL CLASSES of Fire and Marine Risks at favourable rates. Claims settled promptly on adjustment.
A. S. MURRAY, Manager.

NOTICE.
I DO HEREBY CANCEL all LETTERS, INSTRUMENTS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, Persian or English, Granted by me to Mr. KAIKUSROO MEHERBAN IRANI.
ARDESHER MEHERBAN IRANI.
Yezd, 24th November, 1885.

XMAS—1885—XMAS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

HAVE the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that they are now landing by every Mail-steamer large supplies of Stores, etc., of every description, specially purchased to meet the demands of the coming Festive Season.

THE WINE DEPARTMENT
OFFERS A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE RANGE FOR SELECTION OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS AT MODERATE PRICES.

SHERRIES.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	Cash. As.
Yellow Seal	16	0
Pale Dinner	22	0
Vino de Pasto	25	0
Old Dry	28	0
Manzanilla	28	0
Amontillado	38	0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
White Seal	18	...
Fine Old	26	13 0
Superior Old	33	18 0

CLARETS.

Bordeaux	10	6 0
St. Julien Medoc	10	6 0
Petit Medoc	13	7 8
Superior Medoc	16	9 8
Chateau La Grange	21	11 8
Chateau La Rose	26	14 8
Chateau Margaux	32	17 0

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis	17	9 8
Beaune	18	10 0
Macon	23	12 8
Pommard	21	11 8
Chambertin	30	16 8
Sparkling Burgundy	38	21 0

SAUTERNES.

Barsac	17	9 8
Sauterne	21	12 0
Haut Sauterne	30	16 0

CHAMPAGNES.

F. Giesler & Co.'s "for India" brand	50	26 8
Perrier Jouet's finest dry	50	26 8
Perrier Jouet's Reserve Cuvee	55	29 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55	29 0
Superior Sparkling Saumur	27	15 0

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

	Per doz. Rs.	Cash. As.
Laubenheim	17	9 8
Geisenheim	20	11 0
Hochheim	24	13 0
Steinwein (glass jugs)	24	...
Nierstein	27	14 8
Liebfraumilch	33	17 8
Johannisberg	42	23 0
Superior Sparkling Hock	35	19 0
Finest Ehrenbreitstein	42	23 0
Fine Sparkling Moselle	30	16 8
Superior " "	34	19 0
Finest Nonpareil "	41	22 8

BRANDIES.

Pale Cognac	26	0
Old Pale Cognac	30	0
Fine Old Pale Cognac (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled).	33	0
Hennessy's	37	0
Exshaw's	38	0
Denis Mounie's	28	0

WHISKIES.

Treacher's Irish	22	8
Treacher's Scotch Glenlivet	22	8
Crabbie's	21	0
Kinahan's	21	0

HOLLANDS AND GINS.

Treacher's "Superior Hollands," per doz.	16	0
DeKuper's Hollands Geneva, in cases containing 15 large flasks per case	27	0
Treacher's Dry Unsweetened Gin per doz.	18	0
Treacher's London Old Tom per doz.	16	0
Treacher's Plymouth Gin per doz.	18	0
Swaine & Boord's Old Tom	16	0
Booth's Old Tom per doz.	18	0

LIQUEURS.

	Per Bottle Rs.	Cash. As.
Benedictine	5	8
Chartreuse, from the Monastery, Green	7	0
Do, do. Yellow	5	8
Cherry Brandy, best Morella (Treacher's)	2	12
Creme de Cacao	3	4
Creme de Noyeau (Best)	3	0
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White	4	0
Kummel	3	0
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)	3	12

BITTERS, &c.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs.	Cash. Pts. As.
Angostura Bitters	..	2 8
Orange Bitter	22	0 12 0
Brandy Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	½ pints	12 0
Pomalo & Orange Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s		
Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s		
Ginger Brandy	23	0
Orange Brandy	30	0
Ginger Wine	15	0
Milk Punch, Treacher and Co.'s	24	0
Vermouth, French	15	0
Vermouth, Italian	16	0

BASS'S BEER, GUINNESS'S STOUT, DEVONSHIRE CIDER, PILSENER BEER, VIENNA BEER.

THE PURVEYING DEPARTMENT
Affords choice and fresh supplies of guaranteed quality.

FINE YORKSHIRE HAMS
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON
PRESERVED FISH
DANISH BUTTER
STILTON AND ROQUEFORT CHEESE
GORGONZOLA AND GRUYERE CHEESE
DOUBLE GLOSTER AND DUTCH CHEESE
PATES, PLUM PUDDING, MINCEMEAT, &c.
PAYSANDU TONGUES
LUNCH TONGUES
PRESERVED MEATS & FISH
PRESERVED VEGETABLES
PATE DE FOIE GRAS, &c.
SAUSAGES
PICKLES AND SAUCES, &c., &c.
TART FRUITS
DESSERT FRUITS
JAMS AND JELLIES
BISCUITS
PRESERVED MILK
COFFEE AND COCOAS
INDIAN TEAS, &c., &c.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, etc.

Apricots,	Melon,	Mixed Fruit,	Ginger,	White Pears,
Greengages,	Cherries,	Green Chinois,	Mirabelles,	Pink Pears,
Green Almonds.	Angelica,	Gold Chinois,	Peaches,	

in case of about 7 lbs. or by the lb. Rs. 2 per lb.

Assortments of the above in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Re. 1-12 each.

BON BON CRACKERS AND DECORATED COSAQUES in great variety, in Boxes at from Annas 10 to Rs. 4.

ROSE WATER CRACKERS, per dozen Re. 1-4.

CONFECTIONERY, &c.

	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.		Rs.	a
Brandy Fruits	per lb.	2 0	Silvered Comfits	...	2 0	Chocolate Crystallized in boxes at	Rs. 1-4 to	2 8
Candied Peels	per lb.	1 0	Almonds Fondants	per lb.	2 0	Chocolate Pestache in boxes at	Rs. 2 to	3 0
China Preserves	...	2 2	Drageés	per lb.	2 0	Chocolate Lombart	4lb	
Butter Scotch	Rs. 0 6 to	4 12	French Plums	Rs. 1-2 to	2 0	Vanille	per box	4 0
Nougat	...	0 8	Liqueur Comfits	per lb.	1 12	Chocolate Lombart excellence Vanille	per box	1 8
Almonds	per lb.	2 0	Noyeau Fruits	...	2 0	Fancy Chocolate Bon Bon	per lb.	8 0
Strawberries in Syrup	...	1 4	Almonds and Raisins	...	2 4	Turkish Delight	...	1 2
Toffee	Annas 6 to	0 12	Fruit Lozenges	per lb.	0 12	Lemon and Raspberry Pastilles	...	1
Burnt Almonds	per lb.	2 0	Imperial Mixture	...	0 12			
Pomona Tablet	...	1 12	Chocolate Vanille in boxes at	Rs. 1 to	2 8			
Rose Caramels	...	1 2	Chocolate Creams in boxes at	Rs. 1-8 to	3 0			
P

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were ¼ lower at 99⅛, but otherwise the tendency on the Stock Exchange was apparently firmer, so far at all events as Indian Securities are concerned, 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper being ¼ better, Chartered Bank shares 10s. and Hong Kong and Shanghai £1 per share higher.

In General Produce the Home telegrams report no movement whatever.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was steady on the spot, firmer to arrive, the day's sales being given at 8,000 bales, including 300 Surats. Ready quotations were without change of any kind, but Americans to arrive were 1-64d. to 1-32d. higher. In New York yesterday ready Cotton was 1-16 per cent. per lb. dearer at 9 5-16, while futures were unchanged at 9-66 cents per lb. for April shipment. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparison with two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Two days' receipts	51,000	70,000	47,000
Three days do.	69,000	95,000	78,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,251,000	3,384,000	3,279,000

In Cotton here to-day the tone has been quiet, but very steady. For ready shipment there is some little demand for the higher classes of Omras and Bengals, but exporters are the reverse of anxious buyers forward. Native dealers, on the other hand, are very stiff about selling, and would in fact be more willing to buy at current rates, which we quote as follows :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.
Bengals ready	161	165	174
Do. do. Jan.	157-8	162-3	172
Omra, March	178-9		
Broach do.	203	188	193
Dholleri, April.	182		

In Wheat the business doing to-day has been quite insignificant. Prices are nominally unchanged, but buyers are indisposed to operate.

SEEDS we can only describe as dull and unaltered in value.

FREIGHTS are practically 1s. 3d. lower to-day, and dull at that. For Hull the s. s. Inchmarre has been fixed at 18s. 9d. new scale and the s. s. Kangra has booked 2,000 bales Cotton for Liverpool at 28s. 3d. per ton. For open charter 20s. new scale is now the market rate.

EXCHANGE has ruled very steady, indeed we might say firm. From Calcutta, where the Bank of Bengal's Cash Balance is reported down 26 lakhs, an advance of 1-32d. is reported, and here in Bank Bills a similar rise could be obtained, although it is not absolutely quoted. Forward, private paper can still be negotiated on the basis of 1s. 6 3-16d. for January and 1-32d. per rupee per month higher forward. For ready bills we quote :—

	per rupee.
Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 5 15-16d.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 5 9-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 6 1-16d.
Credits, Rupees, 4 months' sight...	1s. 6 5-32d.
France, 3 months' sight...	1 91d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is steady but not quotably dearer. Fours ready we call Rs. 97½ to 9-16, forward Rs. 97 5-16 to Rs. 97⅝. Fours-and-a-half are still Rs. 99½, but firm with buyers and few sellers.

SHARES.—In a general way the market may be called unchanged, nothing like an important change having occurred in any special branch. Spinning Mills are fairly steady and Press Companies firm. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mines Rs. 7 sellers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain G Read, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs Steadland 8 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Waverly, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (21st Nov), with a cargo of 2,804 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Umberto Arbif, 1,120 tons, Captain G Thomson, arrived in harbour on the 21st inst from London (12th Nov), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr and Mrs Hasinee and 2 children, Mr Grant, and 6 deck passengers. She is consigned to Messrs Ralli and Bros.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Burmah, 675 tons, Captain O E Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee via Kathyawar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut Bethall, Mr Cansland, Mr Jackson, Mr G Scharam, 45 native officers, 18 European men, and 200 deck passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Medusa, Captain R Depins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with the following passengers :—Prince S Estermazy, Mr C Schuver, Mr I Linder, Mr Renner, Mr and Mrs Wuned and 2 children, Mr F B Neumaun, Mr C Hills, Mr D B Dennis, Mr Keilmer, Mr Cerami, and thirteen deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
21	Umberto Arbib (s)	Thomson	London, Nov. 12.
22	Waverly (s)	Calvert	Liverpool, Nov. 21.
	Nurjahan (s)	Budd	Aden, Dec. 14.
	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Dec. 19.
	Medusa (s)		Trieste.
	Graf Bolokow (s)	Hughes	Busreh.
	Mont Sebastian (s)		New Castle.
	Nepaul (s)	Alderton	London, Dec. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
22	Arabia (s)	Rothwell	Busreh.
	Mobile (s)	Short	Busreh.
	Armenia (s)	Stead	Liverpool.

The steamer Inchmarie entered for loading yesterday for Hull.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DEC. 20.

Foote, Lt, Bo R A, from leave, from Kirkee.
Grant, Surgn-Major, Mad M S, on duty, from Wellington.

DECEMBER 21.

Hoggan, Capt, Mad R A, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Longhurst, Vety-Surgn, Bl A V D, on duty, from Rawul Pindi.
Eastern, Capt, Bl 8th Hussars, on sick leave, from Meerut.

DECEMBER 22.

Deane, Lt, Bo Lanc Fus, on leave, from Nusseerabad
Elmes, Surgn, Bo M S, on sick leave, from Mhow.
Rainly, Surgn-Major, Bl M S, on sick leave, from Mate gurra.
Crow, Vety-Surgn, Mad A V D, on duty, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—DEC. 20.

Watling, Major, Bo Asst Qr-mr-Genl, on duty, to Poona.

DECEMBER 21.

Kembell, Lt, Bo R A, on leave, to Jodpore.

DECEMBER 22.

Gunn, Vety-Surg, Bar Vety-Dept, on duty, to Meerut.
Kennedy, Lt, Bo R A, on leave, to Ahmedabad.
Edge, Surgn-Major, Bl M F, on duty, to Ahmadad.
Warhouse, Capt, Bo 2nd N Stafford Regt, on duty, to Mhow.
Hoole, Surgn, Mad M F, on duty, to Bellary.
Rothwell, Sjt, Mad Brk Dept, on sick leave, from Kamptee.
Bibbey, Lt-Col, Bo 7th Dr Gds, on leave, from Mhow.
Coles, Capt, Bo R E, on leave, from Kirkee.
Crimmin, Surg, Bo 4th Rifles, on duty, from Aden.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, December 23.

Officers Commanding Companies are reminded that numerical rolls of members who intend being present on the 2nd January are required with as little delay as possible.

All applications for clothing by Cadets must be made to the Adjutant, who will make out the order. This will be taken to the Quartermaster who will countersign it and make the necessary arrangements.

Vol. F. B. O'Shea having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to B Company, and Vol. G. Fletcher having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to E Company.

Sergt. A Myatt, N Company, is granted leave from the 21st Dec, 1885, to the 1st January, 1886.

There will be a meeting of the Council of the Association at Head-quarters on Wednesday the 30th inst., at 5-30 p. m. :—To elect a Executive committee for the season 1885-86. To fix the date and place of meeting. To decide whether the matches all or any should be shot for on the new or the old Regulation target. To dispose of other matters. To elect the Honorary Secretaries for the season 1885-86.

The following are the Council of the Association for the season 1885-86 :—A Troop, Capt Little and Lieut. R Nicholson. Trooper Russell. Major Hore and Major Wyse. B Company—Lt Jefferies, Color Sergt Devlin, and Vol MacLurcan. B Company—Capt Brown, Lt English, and Vol Hall. C Company—Lt Nicholson, Sergt Kees, and Lc-Corpl Thomas. D Company—Color Sergt Brewin, Vol Wade, and Vol Stephens. E Company—Capt Roughton, Color Sergt Melvin, and Vol Stacy. F Company—Capt Freeborn, Sergt Fairbairn, and Sergt Rowland.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, bad breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being a mild a tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LaMiseit C. London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green wrapper with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having these and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.

THE Reverend Edward S. Summers, Principal Serampore College, writes :—"After a long time, I write to say that the spectacles with the new lenses that you have put in suit me very well indeed. I would have written sooner but that I have not been able to write at all for some weeks past. Having recovered the use of my hand, I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the skill with which you have managed to suit my eyes, both when I first came to you, and afterwards when my sight had improved through the rest that I gave them, and the use of the first pair of spectacles supplied. If this letter will be of use to you as a testimonial, you are welcome to use it."

Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for Mofussil Residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
New Buildings, 28, Meadows-street, (Opposite Fort Chapel,) Bombay.
13, Old Court House Street, and No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience enables them to recommend with confidence as being really what the name implies the most perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction, while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.

First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.

In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
(TWO DOORS FROM WATSON'S HOTEL.)
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BIRTHS.

BLOOD—December 16, at Ajmere, the wife of B W Blood, of a daughter.
CRADDOCK—December 8, at Neemuch, the wife of J N Craddock, R M S, of a daughter.
GRAVES—December 17, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon W Graves, Medical Staff, of a son.
SIMEON—December 15, at N ini Tal, the wife of Lionel Barrington Simeon, of a daughter.
YOUNG—December 15, at Etah, the wife of J D Young, District Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FLOYD—At Shahpura, Rajputana, of acute bronchitis, Mary Florence, widow of the late J A Floyd, aged 43 years.
JARVIS—November 23, at Mussoorie, Captain T S Jarvis, of the Bengal Invalids, aged 75 years and 4 months.
McMULLEN—December 11, at Lucknow, of pneumonia, Olive Terence, the beloved child of Mr and Mrs R W McMullen, aged 8 months and 12 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1885.

ANOTHER victim to the violence of the Talavia rioters has succumbed in the person of the head police-constable at Broach, who has died of the wounds which he received when taking his part, with conspicuous courage, in the suppression of the riot. The Government Resolution which we publish to-day bears testimony to the devotion which he displayed, in common with other officials who had to make the most of inadequate means in dealing with a very serious state of affairs. The Resolution deals with the riot in the light of the history of the Talavias—a method of investigation which appears to have prevented the Government from taking an exaggerated view of its significance. They think that the circumstances do not warrant any undue anxiety as to the designs of these men, and they fail to find the proof of any settled scheme of insurrection. Certainly it is difficult to draw any other inference from the antecedents of the caste. They are a people nearly as low down in the ethnologic scale as the lowest of the aboriginal tribes, and although the Government point in their Resolution to the necessity of bringing them as far as possible within the civilising influences of education and systematic industry, nothing could have been less encouraging than the result of the efforts which have been made to improve them. But there is little in their history to warrant a more serious view of the matter than the Government have taken in putting on record that it may be necessary to keep a watch on their movements and to prevent concerted action amongst them. They have been the subjects of an interesting but most unsuccessful experiment. Eight years ago about seven thousand of them, mainly from Baroda territory, migrated to the neighbourhood of the hill of Pavagad, the holy place of their goddess Kalki Mata. Their intent must have been peaceful, since the armoury of the immigrants was limited to a couple of bows and arrows, and a dozen or so of swords. They took with them nine hundred head of cattle, and as the land around Pavagad is rich the local authorities thought that a good opportunity had presented itself for carrying out an experiment which has sometimes succeeded with the Bhils and other roaming tribes by organising the Talavias at Pavagad into an agricultural colony. Work was offered them, advances at the rate of fifty rupees per family were made, and they cleared the ground, built themselves houses, bought cattle, and made a beginning. But the times were bad. The rains failed, and the seed came to little or nothing, and the Sirkar had to make fresh advances at the rate of seventeen rupees per family, so as to tide over the time of dearth. The experiment nevertheless failed woefully. After eighty thousand rupees had been advanced, nine-tenths of the money past recovery, the colony had to be given up. The causes of the failure appear to have rested mainly with the people themselves, who gave more than one plain sign that they had not even a rudimentary conception of the principle of agricultural providence. They consumed for the satisfaction of the wants of the hour that which they should have put into their land. Thus, while they showed great alacrity in receiving advances and cutting down jungle, after purchasing a bullock for each family they spent the rest in wheat and ghee "and other superfluities," making no real effort to prepare the land for cultivation. As a sample of the disastrous thriftlessness with which they played at being cultivators, the resolution mentions that the joor pods were picked and eaten as they ripened, and that while the people themselves were sleek and well nourished their cattle were starving.

Society, to borrow Mr. Chamberlain's phrase, paid its "ransom" to the Talavias, but they wasted the ransom, and the attempt to take them by the hand and lead them to contentment and comfort failed utterly. The experiment failed, apparently through no lack of generosity or of effort on the part of the Goverment, or advances in money and in kind amounting to little short of a lakh of rupees made to a community numbering scarcely more than seven thousand would have been ample to set a colony of frugal and industrious cultivators well on the way to prosperity. But they were the slaves of an indolence and improvidence belonging rather to the nomad than to the agricultural state; and though it is easy to be wise after the event, it seems difficult to escape the conclusion that the experiment was somewhat in advance of the people in whose interests it was undertaken. "Education and systematic industry," to use the words of the Resolution of the Government of Bombay, are influences which can scarcely be made operative at so low a tribal stratum as that which the Talavias occupy. They are a people, apparently, who must be left to the slower workings either of a wholesome evolution or possibly of a not less wholesome extinction. The fact which has given their recent exploit the aspect of something more serious than a violent breach of the peace is the allegation that it was in the attempt to realize a quasi-political dream that they made their alarming appearance at Broach last month. The Mata, or spiritual chief of the tribe, is alleged to have promised his followers that he would establish a kingdom at Broach. Mysterious letters, written on pieces of goat-skin, announcing "an awakening," were sent round, and his lieutenant, Lakha Bhagat, is said to have talked of a "gadi" which was to be set up. But the Bhagat, who seems an adept at the art of putting an innocent complexion upon damning evidence, has a plausible explanation for this. The "gadi" that he spoke of was the purely spiritual chair of a guru, beyond which his ambition never soared. The Government of Bombay, when they framed their Resolution, had before them none of the evidence that has been given at Broach; but we question if it would have modified their opinion that the designs of the Talavias are not quite as ambitious as they have been alleged to be. The evidence of an informer, which we publish to-day, while it directly implicates the Mata in the murder of Mr. Prescott, goes far to deprive the episode of the quasi-political character that was attributed to it. Both the Mata and Lakha Bhagat seem to have set out upon their expedition to the Collector's bungalow with no more clearly defined purpose than that of inducing the Sirkar to "do something for them"—an expectation which sometimes prompts agitators of quite different sort from the Talavia rabble, and which does not always carry them forward to a good end.

Apparently the generosity of the Sirkar in "doing something" for the tribes around Pavagad Hill had kindled the expectation which led these people upon such an ill-starred quest. They remembered the unrepaid loans upon which they had grown sleek, and the traditional faith of the Indian peasantry in the omnipotence of the Collector Saheb encouraged them to turn to him for a renewal of the help that had been given in other days. The fact that it was to the Collector's bungalow that they directed their steps seems quite in accordance with the account that Lakha Bhagat, as well as the man who has turned Queen's evidence, gives of the motives of the expedition. Had their object been the proclamation of a new raj—the setting up of a theocracy with the divinely commissioned Mata at its head—they would have set about the enterprise in another way. The Mata is still at large, and there is nothing in the evidence which suggests a motive for his attack upon Mr. Prescott. The informer whose evidence we publish to-day says that the Mata began the attack by shooting an arrow at Mr. Prescott. There is no need to ask what motives inspired his associates to follow up the attack. What a divine person had begun they would think it their mission to finish, and this they did with a shocking completeness. The chief practical lesson which the Government of Bombay derive from the occurrence is that the police force of Broach should be increased. Evidently it should be made more mobile, or at any rate its intelligence department should be made more efficient. The few armed police who were available did their duty in a manner that richly deserves the praise which the Government have bestowed upon it. But it is more than likely that the demonstration might have been checked in time to prevent mischief if information of the entrance of the rabble into the town had been promptly communicated to headquarters. The right of public meeting, which nearly every Government of Europe either represses or grudgingly concedes, is freely exercised on every highway, and in every open space of an Indian town; yet a rabble without visible means of subsistence, but with very visible weapons in their hands, have *prima facie* no right of entrance upon the streets of a peaceful city, and police arrangements which do not cope with an emergency of that kind are painfully defective. It is a grievous thing that the life of a valuable public servant should have been sacrificed before this simple truth was realised.

THE controversy about the necessity of legislation to regulate the working of Indian coal mines has been gathering strength. Sometime ago we referred to a paper read before a meeting of mine managers by Mr. Chater, the superintendent of the Sitarampore Collieries. In this he tried to prove that the time was not ripe for Government interference in the coal industry. In reviewing the paper we thought he had made out his case fairly, but that his arguments savoured a little of special pleading, and the other side was not properly represented. A champion of the opposite side has at last appeared in the field in the person of Mr. Thomas Ward, F. S. S., the assistant manager of E. I. R. Collieries. There is one significant fact in connection with the championship. Mr. Chater's paper was read in support of a resolution, the substance of which was adopted by the meeting, consisting of those principally interested in the coal industry. In the course of his remarks there was more than one complaint made about the E. I. R. collieries, which, by means of Government support, managed to compete successfully against all other private collieries. Mr. Ward's reply to Mr. Chater's paper betrays throughout a consciousness of these remarks. There evidently is not too much good feeling prevailing between the railway colliery and the private coal proprietors. Mr. Ward, as the manager of the former, seems not to have written so much on the merits of the question at issue, but as a mere partisan. Mr. Chater he attacks personally as the mouth-piece of the other party. He finds fault both with his facts and his figures, and also with some of his inferences. He even accuses him of being self-contradictory. In reviewing Mr. Chater's arguments he summarises them into six, and then answers them one by one. It is a case of doctors disagreeing, so we can but state Mr. Ward's case without commenting on its merits. Mr. Chater's first argument against legislation is based on the fact of the difference in depth between Indian and English mines. Mr. Ward partially denies this, and does not admit the soundness of his reasoning on this head. Mr. Chater's second argument is that the non-success of the English Mining Acts shows that legislation is useless. Mr. Ward denies, as he well may, that mining legislation has not been successful in England. As to Mr. Chater's contention that the small quantity raised in this country does not justify the appointment of an inspector, Mr. Ward thinks that his data on the contrary go to prove that not one inspector but more are required. The inference arrived at by Mr. Ward from the next argument, that there is a dearth of explosions and other accidents in India, is quite the contrary to that drawn by Mr. Chater. The argument that the appointment of an inspector would ultimately be a burden upon mine owners is met by the statement that it is only those who are conducting their mining operations with inadequate appliances and by unscientific methods who need be afraid of incurring increased cost. Mr. Chater's last argument is that accidents are not preventible, so Government inspection is unnecessary. Mr. Ward answers by saying that if total prevention of accidents cannot be attained an attempt at least must be made at lessening the number. And there is fast and common sense on the side of this argument.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 4.

THE Conservative triumph, which was foreshadowed a week ago by the elections in the boroughs has not been realised. The Liberals have been saved from political effacement by the Scotch and the Welsh vote, backed by a preponderance of Liberals returned by the English counties. There are still 140 members to be returned, but 35 of these belong to Ireland, 17 to Scotland, 6 to Wales, and the remaining 82 to England. Out of the 55 members which Scotland has already elected, only six are Conservatives, the other 49 being Liberals. The Welsh vote has been cast almost exclusively for the Liberals; and the members still to come both from the Principality and from Scotland will go to swell the Liberal majority, whatever it may be, by from 20 to 23 votes. As the elections in England, Wales, and Scotland up to this morning give the Liberals a majority over the Conservatives of 47, and as this will be increased to 67 or 70 by the additional Scotch and Welsh elections alone the Conservatives have no hope of coming to the new Parliament with a numerical majority. It would be too much for them to expect a gain of 70 seats out of the 82 unpolled English county divisions, and it would require more than that number to place the two parties in arithmetical equilibrium.

The following table will show better than any explanation how the three parties stand at the present moment :—

	Con.	Lib.	Parnellites.
The Metropolis	36	26	...
England and Wales :—			
Boroughs	86	94	1
Counties	70	92	...
Scotland :—			
Burghs	2	27	...
Counties	4	22	...
Ireland :—			
Boroughs	7	...	11
Counties	9	...	41
	214	261	53

—making up a majority of 47 for the Liberals as against the Conservatives.

Taking the most favourable view of the remaining elections that can possibly be taken for the Liberals, it is plain that Mr. Gladstone's passionate appeals for a majority so large that it could dictate terms to a combined opposition of both Parnellites and Tories have not been responded to. If he even returns to power it will be with a majority so weak that he will not be able to carry on the business of the country. His Midlothian campaign has been a failure, and for nearly a whole week throughout the electoral contest it seemed as if the country had doomed him to spend the closing years of his life in political extinction, or as the discredited and played-out leader of a forlorn Opposition. In like manner Scotland and the English counties have made it impossible for Lord Salisbury, if he remains in power, to form an independent and strong Government. The verdict of the county constituencies which will be polled to-day and to-morrow will decide the contest between the two great parties in the State, and determine whether the Tories or the Liberals shall hold office. If it is the Liberals they will be open to the taunt which they have never ceased to hurl at their opponents. They may be in office, but they will not be in power. Mr. Parnell and his compact following of eighty or ninety Home Rulers are the dictators of the new situation, unless a new combination of parties is created to stem the impending Irish danger.

Mr. Gladstone's personal attitude towards Toryism is one of such intense bitterness that no fusion of parties is possible so long as his influence prevails. His irreconcileable enmity is made sufficiently plain in the deluge of mockery and scorn which he poured out this morning in the latest address which he has issued nominally to the electors of Midlothian. Another Kilmainham treaty is more possible in his present frame of mind than an alliance with the Tories to resist the dismemberment of the Empire. He has already during the present week been throwing out baits to the Irish party, and this morning Mr. Chamberlain is even more barefaced in his overtures to Mr. Parnell. The Radical chief now threatens the ejection of the Moderate Liberals from the Liberal party. The Moderates he blamed him and his programme for being the cause of the Liberal discomfiture in the English boroughs. This he scornfully denies, and he reminds the public that the election has been fought and lost, or all but lost, not on his but on Mr. Gladstone's programme. He insinuates that had it been fought on the Radical programme there might have been a Liberal victory in the boroughs, and he throws down boldly as the gage of battle the whole Radical programme as the test question of the next election.

This will clear the air. It will force the Hartingtons, Goschens, and Forsters out of the unnatural alliance which they maintain with the Radical party, with whose principles they have nothing whatever in common. Mr. Gladstone will not consent to lead a Whig Rump, and while Whiggism will disappear, Moderate Liberals will be driven into the camp of the Conservatives with whom their political affinity really lies.

While the table given above exhibits the present balance of parties, it does not reveal the revolution of feeling which has taken place throughout the English borough in favour of the Conservatives. Hitherto the boroughs have been regarded as the strongholds of Liberalism, but they are sneered at to-day in Mr. Gladstone's most offensive manner for having become centres of Conservative heresy. That the Metropolis and the mass of the provincial boroughs should have declared so unmistakably in favour of the Tories is the strongest condemnation of the vacillation and blundering of the late Administration. If they possess any sense of consistency and self-respect they are bound to resent at the polls, when another election comes round—and one cannot be far off—the insulting insults which he has levelled at them. He sneers also at University opinion where it has declared in favor of a Tory, and from his language one might infer that henceforth Liberalism was to find its support in the most benighted and ignorant portion of the nation.

I have described the change of opinion in the boroughs as a revolution, but it is really a revulsion of political feeling. In England and Wales alone, including the Metropolis, the borough representation now stands at 132 Conservatives and 120 Liberals, being a majority of two for the Conservatives. The majority is small, but this is not the way to look at the results of the election as a manifestation of the feeling of the town constituencies of England, nor does it show the terrible dimensions of the Liberal rout in the boroughs. The disaster is only to be realised by comparing the relative borough strength of the two parties at the close of the last Parliament and now. Two months ago the English boroughs which represented in Parliament by a Liberal majority of 97 over the Conservatives; but not only is that vast majority swept away, but the tables are turned and the Conservatives are in a majority of three. Without making any allowance for the small boroughs which were deprived of their representation, the Liberal borough members in England alone have fallen from 184 at the dissolution to 111, or including Wales 120, one of the most crushing defeats that could be offered to any administration.

Any one who understands the political or rather ecclesiastical forces at work in Scotland could never have had much doubt that its burghs would send up Liberal members to the new Parliament, more especially after Mr. Gladstone had brought his casuistry and personal influence to bear on the Scottish dissenters and the Liberal Churchmen. But it has required all his powers of sophistry to hold them together, and at one time a revolt of the Free Churchmen and United Presbyterians seemed imminent. The leaders of the Liberationist movement, however, were powerless for evil, as with hardly an exception they had no choice but to vote for a Tory or to support the Liberal candidate, such as they found him. To vote for a Tory candidate, who is necessarily a Churchman, is repugnant to the soul of every Liberationist and bitter as the pill might be, they had no alternative but to cast their votes for a Liberal Churchman Erastian and Establishmentarian though he might be, rather than hold any dealings with Tory Samaritans. In one or two boroughs, however, there was a genuine contest on the Church question, and Dr. Cameron, hitherto a Radical stronghold, Mr. Dick Peddie, the great champion of Scottish Disestablishment, has gone down, and a Conservative heads the poll.

Kilmarnock is the only Scotch burgh which has sent up a Conservative, and when the succession of Liberal returns began to come in from the North and stop the tide of Tory victory the hopes of the Liberals rose immensely. Mr. Gladstone poured out little speeches, aphorisms, adjurations to English voters and post-cards to rally his followers in Wales and the county constituencies, calling upon them to emulate or even excel Scotland. Sir William Harcourt rubbed his hands with jubilation, and on a Midland platform where he was calling upon Hodge to stem the Liberal rout, he hailed Scotland as the Old Guard of Liberalism. It was said that some of the discomfited members of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry who had been rejected by their own constituencies were going to seek refuge in Scotland, where they hoped to find the seats which were denied them by England. Mr. Childers, however, has taken to sulking in his tent, and has told his late constituents that they have brought his public career to an end. England need not lament his loss. He has blundered in nearly everything he has touched. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, it was also said, was going down to Aberdeenshire, but it has not yet been officially announced that any Liberal candidate there is willing to retire and make way for him.

Mr. Gladstone's Government has been sorely hit. Eleven of its members have been rejected at the polls. Lord Kensington, one of the party Whigs, has disappeared among them. So has Mr. J. K. Cross, late Under-Secretary for India. When the House meets, the front Opposition Bench will be almost empty. On the other hand, three members of the Conservative Government have been rejected, and they are of subordinate rank.

This blasting of all the Liberal prophecies and hopes which the first results showed filled the Liberal, and especially the official, mind with dismay. Members of the late Government had to account for it so as best to damage the Tories and stimulate their own followers. Mr. Trevelyan put the rout down to the snobbery of emancipated tradespeople and labourers, in wanting to vote like gentry. Mr. Gladstone, in the subtlety of his mind, had to devise several reasons, one of which was Liberal "tom-foolery" in constituencies where a Churchman and a dissenting Liberal or at least two Liberals competed against a single Tory for the same seat; another, that it was the effect of the so-called alliance between the Tories and the Parnellites; a third, that it was the "miserable imposture," as he names it, of fair trade; and lastly, that the English boroughs had after all returned a majority of genuine English Liberals over genuine English Tories. No doubt the Parnellite vote for the Tories counts for something, but both the Liberals and the Parnellites make a great deal more of it than it deserves. It was worth something also in the election of 1880, when it was given solid to the Liberals, who never thought then of looking the gift-horse in the mouth, and the Parnellite demand for Home Rule was as well known to all in 1880 as it is to-day. But the most remarkable feature about the effect of the Tory vote on Mr. Gladstone's mind is the hint he has thrown out in a passionate appeal this week in Flintshire, addressed really to the county electorate throughout the kingdom, that no Irishman, Scotchman, or Englishman should have a vote out of his own county. Nothing short of Mr. Gladstone's own words will make your readers believe it possible that Mr. Gladstone could ever have uttered such an outrageous doctrine. "What we want," he says, "in this country after all is the voice of Ireland from Ireland, and the voice of England, Scotland, and Wales from England, Scotland, and Wales." His Welsh audience cheered this to the echo, and will at the first advent of a Liberal Government to power apply its leverage to the disestablishment of the Church in their principality. He has in his present Midlothian campaign had a taste of the same thing in Scotland. But Mr. Gladstone knows well that he could never induce any Parliament to suppress the Irish vote in England, or the vote of even an English Tory whom stress of fortune had exiled beyond the Scottish border; and the words are either an outburst of petulance and spleen or an enigmatic allusion to that Radical fetish of Home Rule which is in some measure to recreate the Heptarchy. What he really means by it, he probably does not himself know.

Against the Scotch and Welsh vote in the new Parliament there are the Irish members who hate the Liberals with too keen a hatred at present to allow the Tory Government, if it retains office, to be defeated until they have seen what they can get out of it. Mr. Parnell will press his demand for an independent Parliament with full control over all Irish affairs except the foreign policy of the Empire, to which Ireland will still condescend to belong, being then at any rate itself entirely cut adrift from it. No Tory Government will run counter to all the instincts of Englishmen by consenting to set up such a rival Government in Ireland. How the discordant groups of politicians who make up the Liberal party will conduct themselves in the face of this problem will depend on the manner in which it is presented. If they can trip up Lord Salisbury, they will do it; but no Liberal Government can possibly govern in the present mood of Mr. Parnell towards the Liberal party, whom he has "throttled."

THE BROACH RIOT.

THE STORY OF AN INFORMER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, DEC. 21.

RAMJANKHAN LALKHAN, the head police constable of this town, who was engaged in the encounter with the Talavias at the culvert near the railway station, died yesterday in hospital from the effects of a severe wound he had received on the head. As Ramjankhan was an old and trusted servant of Government, having been over thirty years in the service, Mr. Bulkley, the police superintendent, in reporting the death to his superiors, has recommended a gratuity for his widow. This is the only death which has occurred as the result of the sharp encounter which the police had with the Talavias. All the others, whether Talavias or policemen, who are now under treatment in the hospital, are fairly progressing towards recovery. There was a flutter of excitement in the town yesterday on receipt of a report to the effect that the Mata had, after all, been apprehended and brought down to Broach by the Fouzdar of Ankleswar, who had been sent after him. The people on all hands were very glad that the man, who was chiefly instrumental in leading the savages on to their destruction, would now be brought to justice. But they were subsequently much disappointed to hear that although the man who had been brought in was from Kheda district was very much like the missing Mata in size, stature, and general appearance, he had not the two black marks about the head by which the Mata can, it is said, be distinguished. The informer was confronted with Lakha Bhagat and other prisoners who were in intimate intercourse with the Mata, but they too declared that this was not the man who was wanted. By this incarnation of the deity has disappeared into space, never more to come within dangerous proximity to those who are ready to give him a warm welcome, the general regret at his escape would be all the greater when it will be seen from the evidence of an informer who was examined this morning, that it was the Mata who, on seeing Mr. Prescott, began the attack by shooting an arrow at him, and first wounded him. It appears from the report from the informer's statement that there had been no premeditated plan to kill anybody; that Lakha Bhagat, when he invited the Talavias to accompany him to the Collector's bungalow with the word expressed the hope that the Sircar might "do something for them;" and that the mob was first excited to the murderous assault at the bidding of one whom they regarded as the impersonation of their goddess. At the same time Lakha Bhagat and the Bawa (second accused) had, according to this witness, energetically seconded the action of their chief, by passing on the word of command to the men, and heartily joining them in the assault. Another interesting piece of evidence given by the informer was that Laka Bhagat had told the arch-Bhagat, Natha, that he intended to take the British raj of Broach, and that Natha had naively replied that he did not want the British raj for himself, but that if Lakha wanted to embark on any such perilous enterprise, he must first collect a thousand men to the gate of Ankleswar. Lakha Bhagat again stoutly denied having harboured any such absurd idea, saying that he was sufficiently conscious of the might of the British Government to know the folly and madness of entertaining such a wild dream. There had no doubt been some talk about gadi (throne), but that related to the gadi of the guruship which he held. By virtue of this office, he received small occasional presents of cocoanuts and sugar-candy as an inducement to Jeena Bhagat to dispute his right to the gadi. If this were merely an ingenious explanation on the part of Lakha Bhagat, intended to screen himself from the consequences of words actually spoken by him, we should be disposed to credit him with far more shrewdness and intelligence than is possessed by the forest tribe to which he belongs. Indeed, the manner in which he has been conducting his defence shows him to be, far and away, the most clever fellow in the whole lot. It does not appear to have been yet clearly ascertained whether Lakha Bhagat's plans were communicated upon by the leaders of the Talavias before they started for the Collector's bungalow. The approver does speak of an "proclamation" sent at the behest of the Mata to Ahmedabad, Surat, and other places, but the oracular reference which it is said to

TELEGRAMS.

THE SITUATION IN BURMAH.

INCREASE OF DACOITY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MINGOON, VIA PAGAN, DEC. 19.

The Flotilla weighed anchor at eleven this morning, and proceeded from Mandalay in single column. The Ananda, with a survey party under Commander Carpenter, piloted. Five steamers with flats followed containing the Naval Brigade under Captain Woodward, the head-quarters detachment Mounted Infantry, a wing of Madras Infantry, a battery, and a hospital. The Burmese along the bank, were peaceful.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 22.

Forty Somersetshire men leave to-day for Moulmein. The rebels have destroyed two locks of the Pegu canal, of the estimated value of one lakh. The Poongie leader was associated with two impostors calling themselves princes. They were recently arrested at Pegu. The Poongie was thought to be a man of no importance, and was not proceeded against. Government now have cause to change their opinion, and a reward of Rs. 5,000 has been offered for his apprehension.

Mr. Shaw, Assistant Commissioner of Kyaikto, and Mr. Sladden, of the police, were attacked on the 17th by a large body of rebels. They had twenty Punjabee police and twenty Burmans. The latter bolted immediately the rebel gangs sounded for an attack, before a shot was fired. The Punjabees behaved well, and the little band, entrenching themselves, withstood the attacks of vastly superior numbers for three days. Their ammunition then failing, they successfully escaped by night. Had the Burmans equalled the Punjabees in conduct, the result might have been different. Two armed launches leave for Pegu to-day.

There are now about 700 troops out after the rebels, who cannot number more. Many of the Shans who have joined them were under heavy advances from Government, who were trying to encourage the sugar industry in those parts. The crops will be ruined, in addition to the vast destruction of other property. The condition of the country proves the failure of the Burmese officials and police to cope with dacoity. They were entrusted with their present offices by the present Chief Commissioner, in spite of the repeated warnings of the press. Officers who really understand the country should be employed to bring about the reorganisation of the police force and better distribution of the military garrison in the province.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAUGOR, DEC. 22.

A branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund was started at Saugor to-day.

LORD REAY IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DEC. 22.

Lord Reay was slightly indisposed yesterday, and the doctor advised him not to attend the musical entertainment of the Poona Samaj. Lady Reay went, with Mr. and Mrs. Grant Duff. Lord Reay was, however, present at the State dinner given at Government House last night, and is quite well to-day. The Governors and party go to Guindy park, the Governor's residence a few miles from Madras, on Saturday.

THE WRECKS ON THE MADRAS COAST.

It now appears that the Tangier was signaling the Karamania. An inquiry will be held as to whether she required assistance when she struck the rock. Several holes were made in her. The cargo is being landed from both vessels. The Karamania's is apparently in good order. Some of the Tangier's cargo has been damaged.

THE POONA ELECTION APPEAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 22.

The Poona election appeal case was decided to-day. The scrutineers declare Mr. Rajaram Nagurka elected by eleven votes over Huri Raoji. The latter pays the costs of the suit.

The gymkhana meeting was well attended. The grand Military Steeplechase was won by Pilquin, with White China second. The Horse Steeplechase was won by Benedict, with Multani second. The Saddling Race was won by Mr. Hanwell. The sport was rather tame. Several spills occurred, but nobody was hurt.

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 23.

Last night the lotteries were a brilliant success.

On the Colonials there were two lotteries. The favourites were Metal, His Lordship, and Sir Patrick, Metal selling in the second lottery for Rs. 1,020.

For the Trial Stakes there was one lottery. Trafalgar, Somerset, and Regulator were the favourites, Trafalgar sold for Rs. 720 in the first lottery, Somerset for Rs. 400.

On the Hastings Plate there was one lottery. Goldfinder, Shotover, and Larry were the favourites, Goldfinder selling for Rs. 380, Shotover for Rs. 360, and Larry for Rs. 150 in the first lottery.

On the Derby there was one lottery, Pertab Sing's stable selling for Rs. 320; namely, Sherwood, Tynedale, Butter Cup, and The Baron for Rs. 80; Runjit's stable for Rs. 140. The favourite was The Baron.

On the Maidan Stakes there was one lottery. Moonlight, Alice, and Enbrook were the favourites. Moonlight old for Rs. 260, Alice for Rs. 200, Enbrook for Rs. 260.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

NISCH, DEC. 21.

The Military Commission of the Powers has decided that the Servian troops are to evacuate Bulgarian territory by the 25th inst., and that the Bulgarians are to evacuate Servia by the 27th inst. A prolongation of the armistice until 1st March has been arranged for.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

The arrangements for reinforcing the British Army in India by ten thousand additional troops are now completed. The first detachment of one thousand men will leave for India on the 2nd January, and the remaining nine thousand will follow at intervals.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 21.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta yesterday morning.

PORT SAID, DEC. 21.

The B. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 21.

The and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 21.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ballaarat arrived here from Colombo yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera		4¼
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		72⅞
4½ " "		74
3 " Consols for account		99⅛
2½ " Sterling Loan		98⅝
4½ " French Rentes		109½
Bar Silver		46½

Arrivals.—Tschu Head and Cambodia.

It will be observed that our London letter this week does not bear the familiar initials of "J. M. M." Mr. Maclean, after triumphing over the Hon. Lyulph Stanley at Oldham, went to Cumberland to give the Conservative cause there the support of his advocacy. The London letter which we publish to-day has been written by Mr. James Geddes, who will be remembered as a former editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and who is now connected with the *Standard*. Mr. Maclean no doubt again took up the pen when the excitement of the elections has abated.

At the High Court yesterday an application was made to Mr. Justice Scott on behalf of Mr. Dorabjee Cursetjee Shroff, who has filed a suit against Mr. H. A. Richardson, the chairman, and other directors of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, to restrain them from holding the meeting called for this afternoon. The plaintiff contended that the chairman ought to have put to the meeting his amendment for a larger dividend; that another amendment put to the meeting was not duly carried; that the chairman should be restrained from making an entry in the book of proceedings of the company to the effect that the latter amendment was carried, &c. Mr. Macpherson, who watched the application on behalf of the company, said that the plaintiff's amendment for a larger dividend was *ultra vires*; that the chairman was perfectly justified in refusing to put it to the meeting, as the authority to declare a certain rate of dividend rested entirely with the directors; and that the chairman intended, as he was advised, to refuse to put to the shareholders at to-day's meeting a similar amendment, if any was proposed. His lordship said he could not upon an *ex-parte* application, of an unusual character such as this was, grant an interim injunction restraining the directors from holding the meeting called to-day. A rule *nisi* for an injunction, to be argued after the Christmas vacation, was granted as prayed for by the plaintiff.

Baron Ernst V. Weber, a Knight of the Royal Order of Saxony, and an African traveller, who has come to Bombay from Germany for the purpose of attending the anniversary of the Theosophical Society at Madras, visited the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals on Monday last, and was much pleased with the arrangements made there for sick animals. The Baron is the President of the German League against Scientific Cruelty; and a corresponding member of the Society for the protection of animals from vivisection. A correspondent tells us that he has written a pamphlet with a view to "awaken the German nation to the cruelties practised in physiological laboratories." No less than 24,000 copies of the various editions have been circulated in Germany, and it has been translated into English, Italian, French, Danish, Swedish, Russian, and Portuguese. Baron Weber also visited the Pinjrapole yesterday afternoon, and was greatly struck with what he saw there, and was astonished to learn that the Hindoo community spent so much money annually to protect and feed feeble animals and the feathered creation. He leaves for Madras this afternoon.

It is a fact of some interest to financiers that a demand for gold has sprung up in Sind, while the demand for silver has decreased to a remarkable extent. It appears that whereas no gold was imported into the province in 1883-4, the imports in 1884 5 amounted to Rs. 62,000. The total value of silver imported during 1884-5 was only Rs. 6,16,429 against Rs. 23,29,288 in 1883-4, showing a decline of Rs. 17,12,863. This decline is largely attributable to the better prices prevailing in Bombay for bullion and to arrangements made with banks and banking agencies in Kurrachee to meet cash requirements.

The growing importance of Kurrachee as a port for foreign trade is clearly shown in the statement of the trade and navigation of Sind for the year 1884-5, which has just been published. The statement shows, not a spasmodic growth due to a combination of accidental circumstances, but a steady expansion. The total aggregate value of the sea-borne trade of the port, exclusive of Government stores and treasure for the year, amounted to Rs. 9,24,15,626, which, compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of Rs. 25,25,026 or 2·81 per cent. While the value of foreign trade reached Rs. 5,76,83,655, being an increase of a little more than 56½ lakhs over the previous year, the coasting trade amounted to only Rs. 3,47,31,971, showing a decline of Rs. 31,27,310. The decline has taken place in exports only, imports having increased by Rs. 2,94,566. Owing to larger imports from Europe, there was a decline of Rs. 12,61,284 in grey piece-goods of foreign make from Bombay, while there was an improvement to the extent of Rs. 4,55,269 and Rs 3,14,103 respectively in white and coloured or dyed piece-goods. In cotton piece-goods, &c., of Indian manufacture from Bombay the increase amounted to Rs. 1,50,187. The imports of grey piece-goods rose from Rs. 13,60,697 in 1883 4 to Rs. 15,17,878 in 1884-5. Notwithstanding the large imports of foreign goods the demand for piece-goods of Indian manufacture continues. This is owing to the greater durability and purity of the latter. The land trade statistics of the province show that larger quantities have been sent on to Beloochistan and Afghanistan than in previous years.

The official report on the working of the Kurrachee police force during last year shows that there were 290 cases of theft and 62 of housebreaking. The property lost was valued at Rs. 16,168, of which Rs. 2,866 was recovered. There were three cases of murder. Thirty-four fires occurred, causing a loss of Rs. 1,222; this compares curiously with the previous year, when, although there were only three fires, the damage done was Rs. 26,355.

A police officer, named Ramjankhan, has died of the wounds he sustained in the recent encounter with Talavias. As he had been in Government service for over thirty years, the claim of his widow to pecuniary consideration has been brought to the notice of Government. Ramjankhan is the second victim to the fanaticism of the ill-conditioned Talavias.

The Nizam's P. W. D. is about to be reorganised again for the fifth time in twice the number of years. The old system of "Divisional Engineers," is to be fallen back upon. It was only in March last that the fourth reorganisation took place, and now another is contemplated.

Monsoonish weather is being experienced in Berar, Aurangabad, Jalna, and Khandeish. The rain is most beneficial to the rabi crops.

Interesting metereological statistics have been prepared by Dr. Lawrie, M. B., Residency Surgeon, Hyderabad (Deccan). They show the total average rainfall for the past ten years to be 30·42 inches and for the current year 44·97 inches in the Hyderabad Residency, Bolarum and Secunderabad had up to date only 37·66 and 39·71 inches respectively.

Apropos of the restoration of Shivaji's tomb in the Rygud Fort, we learn that H. H. the Nizam has sanctioned an expenditure of H. S. Rs. 30,000 to put into thorough repair the tomb of Rabi-Puranis (Emperor Aurungzebe's daughter) at Aurungabad. The tomb is better known as Beebi-muk-kubber or Beebi-muk-bara. It is a miniature model of the famous Taj at Agra. The tomb is fast decaying; a portion of one of the minarets has already fallen and another is shaky. The fountains and water-works, for want of care, are also fast going to ruin; and H. H. the Nizam did not move a minute too soon to see this noble structure repaired. A few thousand rupees would be also well spent on the Ellora Caves. Our correspondent says:—"It is cruel pity to see the Caves neglected."

The North-West rainfall is extending to Calcutta. At midday on Sunday there had been twelve hours of tolerably steady downpour, with every appearance of more in prospect. It may create some confusion in the councils of the racing stables, but otherwise must be both welcome and wanted.

Mr. J. B. Lyall has obtained a short extension of leave. This will keep Mr. Girdlestone some time longer at Mysore, though he will probably return to Nepal eventually.

According to latest news from Nepal, matters remain apparently quiet there. The refugees in the Residency are being sent down to India with their families and property. Since the first outbreak on November 22 there seems to have been no loss of life. Perfect order has been maintained, and the new *régime* seems anxious to conciliate everybody.

The presence of a contingent of 3,000 Nepalese troops promised to be one of the most interesting features of the Camp-of-Exercise. Unfortunately, however the circumstances arising out of the recent revolution have rendered the presence of Nepalese troops undesirable, and therefore no one will be surprised to hear that the contingent will not attend. The *Pioneer* remarks that "to those who can read between the lines this announcement conveys a suggestive and satisfactory conclusion."

There is an appropriate touch, remarks the *Pioneer*, in the account given by the *Bomb y Gazette* of a memorial dinner celebrated recently in that city, at which more than a hundred Parsees with a sprinkling of educated Hindus sat down. Other guests, we are told, were not present at the feast, but subsequently arrived to share "the post-prandial oratory which flowed freely." "We can take the reporter's word for it," adds the *Pioneer*, "without the voluminous reports of speeches which followed. Given a hundred or so of born orators assembled to celebrate the fact of their education at the same institution, and a senior wrangler would be required to calculate the number of speeches the company would be capable of making. 'Heavens!' exclaimed Carlyle, once inveigled into attending a similar gathering; 'how they talked!'"

Writing under the *nom de plume* of a "Native Thinker" in the *Madras Times*, Sir Madhavrao is educating his fellow-countrymen on every conceivable subject. In his most recent effusion he discourses on the time wasted by natives in making bargains. "Suppose," he says, "A and B meet in the Guzli Bazaar. B exhibits the thing he wishes to sell, but he pretends that he does not want to sell at all. A passes by B, and looks at the thing askance, but pretends that he does not want to buy at all. These elaborate manœuvres are carried on for a long time on both sides with consummate skill. The airs assumed, the attitudes taken, the words spoken, the gestures made, the exaggerated depreciation on the one side, and the exaggerated appreciation on the other, the affected indifference on the part of the purchaser, the pretended indignation on the part of the seller, the low offers made on the one side, the peremptory refusals on the other, the sudden breaking-off of the negotiations, the walking away of each party from the other in simulated disgust, the renewed meeting of the parties as if by pure accident, the renewed bargaining, and the final striking of the bargain, are amusing in the highest degree to observant spectators. The whole thing is worth going to see and enjoy."

The annual reception of the Ambassador of the Sultan of the Maldives by the Governor of Ceylon took place recently at Colombo. The Ambassador bore some presents from the Sultan to the Governor. He produced the Sultan's letters from a green silk bag, which was carefully wrapped up and carried on his head, and His Excellency opened the documents, which were written in Arabic. A short dialogue ensued, in which it was stated "that the Sultan is doing well;" that the voyage to Ceylon had occupied fifteen days. "The first six days it was not so well, but after that it was very well," said the Ambassador, who had undertaken the voyage in a dhoney.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government hired transport Nurjahan, 1,936 tons, Captain P. S. Budd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (14th December), with the following officers and troops:—Colonel and Mrs. Forteith, two Misses Forteith, and Master Forteith, Colonel and Mrs. Comyn; Major Forjett; Lieutenant and Mrs. Quentin and child; Lieutenants Peyton and Merewether, Surgeon Crimmin; 41 native officers, 15 buglers, 34 naiks, 504 privates, 31 servants, 63 followers, 116 women, 128 children, 68 horses of the 4th Bombay Rifles; 2 native officers, 3 naiks, and 28 privates of the Marine Battalion. The Nurjahan will sail on the 27th inst. for Kurrachee, with 2 warrant officers, 22 European non-commissioned rank and file, 1 woman, 3 children; 29 men, 1 women, 4 children, and 15 followers of different regiments.

The Indian Marine steamship Tenassarim, 1,760 tons, Captain G. Wilson, will sail on the 27th inst. for Kurrachee with the following officers and troops, &c.:—Major E. Buckle, Lieutenants G. Duffas and A. Baker, 141 European non-commissioned rank and file, 7 women, and 6 children, 10 native women, 14 children 53 followers, and 4 horses of the 7th Battalion 1st Brigade R. A.; and 5 men, 82 women, 105 children, and 12 followers of the depôt of the 26th Bombay Infantry.

The Royal Engineers in India will be greatly interested to know that a Royal Warrant is about to issue as the result of Lord Penzance's joint War and India Office Committee of some two years ago. Its most important feature will be a provision that Royal Engineers volunteering for continued service in India on the expiration of their compulsory term will come under Staff Corps rules, including of course the enjoyment of Staff Corps pensions.

The following officers of the Hyderabad Contingent, after many applications, have been selected to attend the Camp-of-Exercise at the public expense:—Major J. T. Cummins, 4th Cavalry, Moninabad; Major H. C. Hamilton, 2nd Cavalry, Aurungabad; Major Kirkwood, 6th Infantry, Raichore; Captain Sorell, 5th In. Ellichpur.

Orders have been received for the formation of an armoured train to proceed to Delhi from Lahore for the Camp-of-Exercise. Captain Moberley, Royal Artillery, Commanding Fort Lahore, proceeds in charge of the armoured train to Delhi.

Owing to anthrax being prevalent, there is little likelihood of the 19th Bengal Lancers taking part in the Camp-of-Exercise.

General Purvis, commanding the Mooltan Brigade, will command the Lahore Division during the absence of General Murray at the Camp-of-Exercise.

Colonel Copland, C. B., 19th Punjab Infantry, commands the Ferozepore Brigade during the absence of Colonel Prendergast, who commands a Cavalry Brigade at the Camp-of-Exercise.

Major H. T. S. Yates, Royal Artillery, has been appointed to command 4-1 Lancashire Division, Royal Artillery, Fort Lahore.

Colonel Eardley-Wilmot, 14th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Colonel Davidson, deceased.

THE FOREST COMMISSION.

The following supplementary statement has been made by Gangadhar Bhaskar Dharap, before the Forest Commission at Camp Kothar on 16th Dec.:—The following trees are called in Purkas lands, viz., nagli, vari, udid, til, and tur. Warkas cultivation is as old as rice. Sweet potatoes and brinjals are also grown in warkas in the monsoon. Of these warkas crops, nagli and vari are the staple rab. The extent of warkas cultivation is about the same as before the survey. There may have been an increase or decrease to the extent of 10 per cent. Excepting Pandharpeshas, the people live more upon warkas grains than on rice. They generally grow enough warkas grains for their consumption, but if their supply is insufficient they sell paddy to buy nagli and the like. Hilly land is not necessary for growing warkas crops. Warkas crops require rab, which must be obtained from forests.

The following statement was made by Colonel Godfrey, Superintendent, Revenue Survey, Thana and Kolaba survey:—I had no connection with the original survey of this taluka (Karjat). It is true that there was no measurement of warkas at the original survey. I believe that the whole of this area was at the disposal of the people for cultivation and rab purposes, except such parts as may have been reserved previously for forests. Whether any area had been reserved or not I cannot say without reference to records. The warkas was not then reserved. But an extra assessment was put on the rice land to cover the assessment of the warkas, *i.e.*, to cover the value of the usufruct of the warkas. Q.—Do you consider that the subsequent demarcation of land for forests was inconsistent with the principles for which the warkas land was settled by the survey in the Karjat taluka? A.—Yes, it is optional with Government to take any orders they choose. But such demarcation would naturally so far infringe on the previous customary vahivat enjoyed by the people. I believe that some fresh demarcation had been made previous to the warkas allotment. If such demarcation had been made, and if in it land burdened by such usufruct existed that land would not have been touched by the measurers. They were directed not in any way to touch forest lands. There were some villages in which the warkas allotment was not made. This was because the demarcation was in them objected to by the people, and so the allotment was deferred to the settlement of the land which should be made. When the warkas was measured and the warkas settlement given out, land was set apart for gurcharan in most villages. The register entry in such cases was simply "gurcharan." In the register of Bhadval, taluka Karjat, the entry was, "Survey numbers . . . are wholly set apart for grazing." In these whatever bushes there may be cutting, shindal, &c., has been customarily enjoyed is hereby confirmed. Whether the simple entry "gurcharan" was ever made in the Karjat taluka I cannot say without reference to the village papers. I am speaking generally of the survey counties. The survey put no restriction to cutting rab as having no control over areas taken up as forest anywhere. I do not consider that the measuring of a man's bandal (about three-quarters of an acre) for any usufruct he previously had in gurcharan. This would not include the right to cultivate in gurcharan. Just as there was a previous self-allotment, which the Survey, in some cases, confirmed for rab, &c., so there was an allotment by the people themselves of gurcharan where cultivation was not allowed. This allotment of gurcharan was also declined. There was no land self-allotted as gurcharan in any village, there was no possibility of their giving out gurcharan, as there was no waste land available. I am informed that excluding teak, blackwood, in all thirteen kinds of trees conserved by Gibson, the people had all rights over trees in malki land. The warkas was not then demarcated. The same prohibitions were extended to the warkas land, when it had been allotted. The people had the right of procuring rab has hitherto not been taken into account in fixing the assessment, and I do not think that to do so would be feasible, as it would entail enquiries into each case. Still I think, in view of the importance of rab to rice cultivation, if it were possible it would be well to allow for it. In my opinion, as a general rule, three acres of warkas were necessary for one of rice. In Nagashi village these no warkas allotments were made in 1845; assessment was paid simply on the plough (in warkas) at Re. 1-8 per plough; for this the cultivator cultivated as much as he liked anywhere in the warkas area of the village, rice being separately assessed.

The following is another supplementary statement made by Gangadhar Bhaskar Dharap.—Mr. Mulock went so far as to prohibit the cutting of trees standing on village sites. For fear lest the fruit trees might also be reserved at the revision survey, people have availed themselves of the permission under the rules in force to cut them down and sell them. We condemn the depôt system because we do not get from the depôts suitable materials for agricultural implements, such as ploughs, and for other purposes for which they are required. When poor people are hard pressed for food, they sell their fruit trees even to Bombay traders.

Balwant Moreshwar Joshi said.—Before the ryots can be induced to assist in increasing and conserving the forest they will have to be allowed the same liberty that they formerly enjoyed in the matter of taking forest produce. If this be done I think the ryots will cordially assist in forest conservancy. But so long as this is not done any addition to the forest establishment, even to the extent of employing one man to look after each tree, will not mend matters. Similarly, even if the work be entrusted to village officers, it will not be satisfactorily done. Although since the Forest Act came into force the conservancy has been carried on with vigour, the condition of the Thakurs and Katkaris has not become worse. Their condition is the same as before. Since the increase in the price of liquor the condition of Katkaris has not been improved, for now that they cannot buy liquor, they can lay by from a day's earning enough to maintain them in idleness the next day. As they now work one day and idle away the next day, their health suffers. Government first prohibited the cutting of teak about forty years ago. On reconsideration I think that it would be well if Government officers supplied the power to prevent reckless cutting and destruction of trees by any one through improvidence, and that they should grant permission to cut trees only when they are satisfied that no such destruction is contemplated.

Shivaji Pandojirao More, a Maratta, residing at Borgam Khurd, said.—The Thakurs and other villagers cultivate the included warkas. The Thakurs have to pay assessment on the area they cultivate, but not the ryots of the village. The Thakurs pay 12 annas per kudala and Rs. 2 per plough, besides the local fund additional cess. Almost all the Thakurs cultivate by hand only; ploughs would not work in lands covered with trees and stones. I know a good deal about Thakurs, because my family had much to do in laying out Matheran. There are no Katkaris in our immediate neighbourhood, but there are ten or twelve houses of Dhangars in Sondevadi and Bargaon. The Patilki watan of the former village is in my family. There is no gurcharan in either village. The cattle of the ryots and Dhangars graze in the warkas demarcated by Mr. Oke, and in the forest above it. We have enjoyed this grazing free from time immemorial. This grazing land is allotted warkas—not gurcharan. Thakurs and Kunbis prefer warkas grains. About two years ago the nagli crop failed, and they got wheat cheaper even than warkas grains. They suffered much, and the mortality was great from cholera in consequence. We are everywhere greatly oppressed by the forest subordinates. One guard, for four months last year, used to threaten women bringing cowdung cakes or firewood; used to throw down their baskets, and say that they had stolen this and that. Finally, this man was convicted of taking a bribe from a Thakur and a Dhangar. This man is like all the rest. There are complaints and grievances of the same kind from all parts of the taluka. I hear other villages describe similar oppression everywhere in the taluka. None of our villagers have ever sold wood to traders out of our malki numbers. If we receive assurance from Government that we may use the trees of our malki numbers for domestic and agricultural purposes without let or hindrance, it will be an inducement to us to increase the tree-growth therein. Now, practically there are two reserved trees growing in malki numbers, viz., teak and ain. The other kinds of reserved trees are so few that the restrictions do not affect us much. Ain, nana, bonda, bedu, klam dhaura are the chief and best rab trees. I do not know that Government have lately given permission to lop ain, nana, bonda, and dhaura for rab in protected forests. The talati may have received information to that effect. The guards demand fowls. If we refuse we are threatened with accusations for forest offences. Sometimes they demand cash. They feed free as a matter of course, and sumptuously. Government have not sold to traders trees of the reserved kinds from our malki numbers. The village officers are now responsible for assisting the forest guards, but are not responsible for their delinquencies. The men who were made to give the bribe reported the forest guard mentioned above. I have not reported any one because I had no occasion to do so. I would not complain against a guard who merely demanded his meals and money. But this man did more. He made these exactions, and still did not desist from threats. We cannot afford to quarrel with the guards. If we did we could not get our wants supplied; and we fear retaliation. By wants I don't mean illicit wants. I have never officiated as patel. The chief grievances of the people are the following numbers. These are ain, koshimb, asana, ashi, nava, bonda, teak, blackwood, chandan, dhavda, khair, and tiwas. I cannot remember the rest. Shivan is also a prohibited tree, and bibla. Subordinates of the police, vaccination, revenue, and Abkari Departments come to our village. They do not oppress us. If they ask for their food we give it; but we do not offer it. The difference is that we feeds them, while the power to force is used with our daily wants—firewood, leaves, &c. We have the right to rab and free grazing in the land demarcated by Mr. Oke. We never had any land set apart for gurcharan, as far as I can remember. The vatandar patels will take service under the Forest Department, and the other vatandars will not object through fear that the vatan may be lost through the misdeeds of the appointed member. I would take office under the Forest Department in this way, and I would not object if my brother did. If the vatandar forest patel were appointed, forest fires would be fewer, and there would be more assistance received in extinguishing fires. The fires would be less because of the moral influence of the vatandar, which would make people more careful.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BROACH RIOT.

The following Resolution on the Broach riot was issued by the Government yesterday:—

Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 18th December 1885.

Read telegram from the District Magistrate of Broach, dated 23rd November 1885, as follows:—

"About 75 Talavias came to Collector's bungalow. Not seeing him passed towards town. Prescott returning home driving came on them was at one Leaten and left for dead. Rioters passed rapidly through town taking swords from chaukie. Unsuccessful attempt Bank. Followed by Police attacked them. Police fired, killed five. Rioters dispersed, eleven arrested, thirty-five names known. Talavias led by fanatic Bhagat who is responsible."

Read letter from the District Magistrate of Broach, No. A, dated 23rd November 1885—Submitting a detailed report from the committee at Broach by which it appears that the Talavias led by a Bhagat on Sunday the 22nd November 1885 in which Mr. Prescott, Superintendent of Police, H. B. & C. Railway, was killed, and stating that he had heard that the Bhagat petitioned Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Prescott some time ago for some specific land for a temple site or for land adjoining a temple site, and that he will report again when he has found the correspondence on the subject.

Read memorandum from the Commissioner, N. D., dated 25th November 1885—Forwarding a memorandum from the Collector and District Magistrate of Broach (No. B., dated 26th November 1885), who submits a report from Mr. Mackenzie, C. S., and Mr. Modi, First Class Magistrate, Broach, regarding the disturbance above referred to.

Read again letter from the Inspector-General of Police, No. D., dated 28th November 1885—Stating that on Monday the 23rd Nov at 3 p.m., having received a telegram that Mr. Prescott had been killed by a band of Talavias at Broach, he proceeded to that place by the first train, his object being to enquire fully into the conduct of the Police on the occasion and to use every exertion to bring the offenders to justice as speedily as possible. Stating further that the reasons which led to the assembly of these Talavias as well as their actions and conduct previous to the outbreak will be fully reported by the Commissioner of the Division, the District Magistrate and other officers concerned who could be examined, and his report to what occurred on the day Mr. Prescott was killed and the conduct of the Police on that occasion, detailing the result of his enquiries and describing the part prominently to the notice of Government, for such recognition as it may think right to take, the very courageous behaviour of Mr. Modi, the Huzur Deputy Collector, and Rao Saheb Krishnarao Gujanan, City Police Inspector, and their handful of Police on a most trying occasion. Appending a copy of the District Superintendent's report.

Resolution.—It seems that the Talavias have migrated into British territory from the country lying to the north of the Collectorate of Broach and Kaira, *i.e.* from the Rajpipla Hills and the Gaikwad's possessions.

2. The traditional cradle of the race appears to have been Champaner near the Hill of Pavagad in the Halol Taluka of the Panch Mahals, on the summit of which now stands the shrine of Kalka Mata much venerated by Kolis, Bhils and Talavias.

3. Champaner, once celebrated for its gardens and its manufactures of silks and swords, was the capital of Gujarat for nearly half a century after the expulsion of the Chohan Rajputs by the Sultans of Ahmedabad, but from the removal of the seat of Government its history is one of rapid decadence and before the British occupation it was a mere jungle infested by wild elephants. An attempt was made to colonise it in 1853, but failed owing to its unhealthiness.

4. The Talavias appear to have deserted the Panch Mahals for the Gaikwad territory and the Collectorates of Broach and Surat. For in 1872 they numbered only 152 in the Panch Mahals, while in the Baroda State they numbered 10,677, in Broach 18,158, and in, as appears probable, they are identical with the Dublas or "Weaklings", though not returned in the Surat District 69,759—more than 80 per cent. of the whole aboriginal population.

5. In all these districts the Talavias occupy a very low social position. They are frequently employed with Bhils and Kolis, under the generic name of "Wartanias," as village watchmen, armed with bows and arrows; and sometimes to supply water to travellers. Like most of the Kaliparaj or darker races, they are in a condition of subjection to their richer and fairer-skinned neighbours, and when engaged as halis (field-labourers) they are little better off than pedhi serfs, selling their services for terms of years in payment of advances for marriage expenses, in liquidation of past debts, or in consideration of future maintenance. In the Baroda State signs of their growing restlessness and dissatisfaction with their position have long been noticeable and culminated in the large emigration of the Talavias from Gaikwad territory in 1877. Impelled by social pressure and by the hopes of supernatural assistance from their tutelar goddess, Kalki Mata, they repaired in great numbers to the hill of Pavagad in March of that year. Intimation of their intentions was sent from Baroda, and the late Mr. Forjett, who as Superintendent of Police, took measures accordingly. Their numbers swelling from 3,000 to 7,000, included 611 families from the Broach Collectorate, but the remaining two-thirds of the vast body of immigrants were from Gaikwad villages. They had 900 head of cattle with them, and seemed peaceably inclined, having only fourteen swords and 100 bows with arrows amongst them, these being their usual weapons as village watchmen. None of them had held land before, but their advent was hailed as holding out a prospect of the colonisation of the wild tracts round Pavagad. The rich soil composed of the detritus of the basaltic hill of Pavagad, is peculiarly rich, and seemed with the apparently favourable opportunities offered by the influx of so many labourers to promise large returns. Efforts were made to provide them with work on canals, embankments and roads; most favourable terms were offered them with regard to assessment and the use of wells, &c., and provision was made for the distribution of a large sum as advances among them.

6. Disappointed, however, by the failure of the promised omens, many of them deserted. By 19th April 1877 they had dwindled down to 498 families, with only 133 bullocks among them. Two hundred families were re-attracted by the cash advances made by the local officers. The sum of Rs. 34,300 at the rate of Rs. 20 per family, was distributed among them in May and June; and with this they bought 1,140 head of cattle. These advances were secured on the houses they had begun to build, their cattle and future crops, and their mutual guarantees.

7. In July it was found that owing to the scanty rainfall the sowings had proved infructuous, and a further advance of Rs. 17 per family was sanctioned for their subsistence.

8. In August 1877 their crops were still found to be behind the average of the neighbourhood, but the absence of deep ploughing was ascribed to the newness of the soil. The Talavias had shown great alacrity in receiving advances and in cutting down the jungle, but after purchasing a bullock for each family they had spent the residue in wheat and ghee and other superfluities, and had made no real effort to prepare the land for cultivation. They appear to have been intoxicated by their sudden command of ready money, never having possessed probably so much as Rs. 20 at a time before. It was necessary to supervise their labour and to restrict the distribution of cash advances and substitute an allowance in grain for seed and food, which was given out to the value of Rs. 8,313. It is noteworthy that in this work Mr. Modi, now Huzur Deputy Collector of Broach, assisted. Owing to the continued drought and the ravages of grasshoppers, only about twenty bighas, out of 702 sown, were productive. In October Rs. 1,975 were distributed and it was found necessary to continue to support the Talavia settlers with direct Government aid. The results of their desultory labour were trifling. The Joor pods were picked and eaten as they ripened. ed. The mortality in their cattle was great, as the Talavias had sold the fodder supplied to them by Government and lived on the proceeds. The average monthly cost of supporting them was Rs. 2,313-8-4 and the total advances made up to the end of 1877 amounted to Rs. 49,376-2-5 which by the end of January 1878 amounted up to Rs. 51,513-5-8.

9. By May 1878 it was found that the Talavi had done next to nothing towards the preparat of the land, and that they had been living the advances made by Government. Their bers were then 3,240. Their cattle had nued to decrease from want of fodder, considerable number of them had no bullock They appeared to be incorrigibly indol improvident, and it became necessary to regular staff to watch and stimulate t On the cessation of advances, and being made to recover the past loa of the Talavias absconded, leaving them, and by February 1880 remained. When visited by Acting Collector of Broach, th be sleek and well-nourished and their cattle starved or s about Rs. 80,000 had been advan barely a tenth had been reco the success of the colony was

10. After the colony was g seem to have returned to thei ed great dissatisfaction at others in their place as villa posts they regarded as their right. Lakha Bhagat, the late Talavias, had been recently i Bhagat near the Pavagad Hill camp on the west of the cit presence attracted many of bouring villages. One Sund visited the European Churc expressed a wish to have a near the site of General We top of the fort, where they

11. Mr. Prescott, Mr. Allen and Mr. Modi had an interview with the Talavia Bhagat at Pavagad a success. But none of these officers had any suspicion of the violent character of the Talavias, and notwithstanding their previous demonstrations, so flagrant a breach of the peace could hardly have been anticipated from the Bhagat's camp at Broach.

12. On the 15th November they paid a visit to the Subordinate Gaol, but on the Gaoler's refusal to admit them they went away noisily, but without molesting him.

13. On Saturday, 21st November, their leader the Bhagat collected a large meeting to whom he recommended moral reforms and promised the advent of their kingdom for which he called on them to fight.

14. On Sunday, 22nd November, at 8-30 a.m. about 75 of them, probably stimulated by the ganja they had been smoking and by the promises of their priest, visited the bungalow of the Collector, armed with bows and arrows, and some apparently with swords.

15. It is reported by his captured followers that their leader, the Bhagat, had urged them to kill the Collector and so secure their supremacy at Broach. It is also said that they stated this design when they asked for the Collector. They were told that he was out, and though their demeanour was sufficiently menacing to excite the alarm and precautions of a neighbour, they were allowed to go into the house harmless. On their passage through the town they were overtaken by Mr. Prescott who was returning in his dog-cart with a pony he had been breaking, attended by three servants. The Talavias obstructing the road were shouted to to make way. They surrounded the carriage and struck one of the men on the head so that he fell out of the cart. Mr. Prescott, attempting to escape, was set upon by the Talavias and killed with him cruelly with sticks and bill-hooks, and left him for dead. He expired of his injuries three hours later.

16. Of the forty armed police at Broach, twenty-five with a Head-quarter Constable were away with the Superintendent of Police at Shuktirth where a fair was being held. There were thus only fifteen armed police left in the city, and this small staff had been on duty all night from 11 p. m. to 5 a. m. The majority of the armed police appear to have been in their lines at the time of the outbreak of the riot. The rioters were thus enabled to proceed unopposed through the town, their numbers doubling as they went. As Wartanias some of the rioters had often been employed to carry treasure to the Bank on which they now directed their attack. They stopped on their way to seize five swords from the Vijaipur Guard and three more from the Lal Bázár Guard, in which there were only one or two unarmed policemen, unable to offer resistance. On the Dandia Bázár Station the rioters made no attack as they found it closed.

17. On the Talavias arriving at the B

n the book of proceedings of the corporation to the effect that the second amendment was duly carried, and may be ordered to erase from the book any such entry, if made. 4. That the defendants, the directors, may be ordered to call a fresh meeting, and that at such meeting, or at any adjournment of the meeting of the 17th December, 1885, the defendant, H. A. Richardson, may be ordered to put to such meeting the plaintiff's amendment. 5. That, in the meantime, the defendants may be restrained from holding the meeting adjourned till the 23rd December, 1885. 6. That the defendant, H. A. Richardson, may be ordered to pay the costs of the suit, &c.

Mr. Lang said appended to the plaint was the newspaper report, which the plaintiff believed to be correct, and from which his lordship would see a distinct refusal to put the plaintiff's amendment to the meeting. The learned counsal read to the court the whole of the newspaper report.

Mr. Lang then asked his Lordship to accept the plaint under section 30 under the Civil Procedure Code.

His Lordship: On what ground?

Mr. Lang: On the ground that the chairman acted contrary to his duties as chairman in refusing to put this amendment to the meeting, and, moreover, by declaring the proposition to be passed, when, as a matter of fact, it was not passed at all.

Mr. Macpheson: I may say, my lord, that I am aware of the matters mentioned of this company and now I am instructed by their solicitors, Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Own, to appear on behalf of them, in this matter. The governing body of the company have no objection whatever, in fact, they are very anxious, to have their conduct brought before the Court and tested. Your lordship has no prisdictions to grant an injunction restraing this meeting to-moroow.

His lordsaip: I can accept the plaint; but I don't think I can grant an injunction preventing the meeting from being held without notice being given to the other side.

Mr. Lang: It is sworn to here that the company's shares have gone down from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 3,609 per share.

His Lordship: I should require a very serious affidavit regarding that.

Mr. Macpherson: The shares have been rising over since the meeting was held last Wednesday.

His Lordship: It would be seteremely dangerous to interfere with a meeting of this kind without notice being given to the other side.

Mr. Lang: Then this meeting to be held to-morrow?

His Lordship: You had all this time between the 18th until now. A very considerable time has been allowed to elapse.

Mr. Lang: It is rather a startling thing for the chairman of a meeting to refuse to put such an amendment.

His Lordship: I don't mean to say that the chairman's conduct has not been wrong; but the company must have notice of such an application as your's. If anything is done of an irretrievable character it can be set a side.

Mr. Lang: To give notice to the company after the meeting is held would, of course, be useless.

His Lordship: Suppose anything is done contrary to law, it can be undone.

Mr. Lang: It is perfectly true that the shares have gone up, as my learned friend says; but that's owing to this opposition. (A laugh.)

Mr. Macpherson: It is perfectly true that the chairman refused to put the amendment by meeting but he contends by perfectly eight in doing so. Article No. 102 of the article of association is conclusive on the point, for it says that the company have no right to propose a dividend larger than that proposed by the directors.

Mr. Lang: The chairman will refuse to put this amendment to the meeting to-morrow.

Mr. Macpherson: naturally.

His Lordship: I can't grant an ex parte injunction no notice having been given to the other side.

Mr. Lang: well, in the meantime the property of these shareholders will depreciate.

Mr. Macpherson: That is the whole secret of the thing, my lord. It is a question between needy shareholders mortgaging their shares at a narrow margin, and the responsible governing body of the compagning who have the three interest of the campany at heart.

Mr. Lang: If it is true that the shareholders are needy all the greater reason why the larger dividend should be declared. It is stated in the plaint that the object is to have the shares forced down, in order to be bought by the directors in their own interests. Under there circumstances, I ask your lordship to grant an injunction, restraining this meeting from being held. With regard to the other point, I would ask your lordship to restrain the defendant from making what we say a false entry in the books of the company and sending a false report to the Registrar of Joint-stock companies.

His lordship said he would only grant a rule nisi but not an interim injunction. As regards the chairman making false entry in the books, that could always be un-made.

The plaint presented by Mr Lang was accepted

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

BURGLARIES IN RAWAL PINDI.—During the present week we have had no less than six burglaries, attempts at burgiary and thefts in the City, Cantonment, and West Ridge. On Sunday night last the City Post Office was broken into and some Rs. 500 in cash and notes stolen therefrom: on the same night the attempt took place at Mr. Wishart's house, West Ridge. On Thursday night an attempt was made on the premises of Mr. Long, West Ridge; luckily however the burglars were disturbed, so that beyond the breaking of some earthenware, no loss was sustained. On Wednesday night an attempt was made to plunder the Civil Treasury. It seems the burglars obtained a ladder from somewhere in the vicinity, placed it against the wall, and thus forcemade the fortified enclosure. They then broke open the lock of the *mal-khanna*, evidently mistaking it for the treasure-room. Being, however, disturbed by the inmates, the robbers fled, leaving the ladder standing. On the same night two natives entered No. 1 Barrack, Church lines, doubtless for the purpose of purloining rifles. They were however detected and pursued by two artillery men, by whom the barrack is occupied; one of the pursuers succeeding in catching hold of the garments of one of the thieves, but the man escaped by leaving his blanket and safa behind. A great coat and pair of pantaloons taken from the barrack was recovered, but the thieves succeeded in carrying off one greatcoat. On Wednesday also, two soldiers of the R. I. Fusiliers who were at the Railway Station preparatory to starting by train to join their regiment at the Camp of Exercise having imbibed rather too freely, fell asleep on the station. On awakening they found their rifles gone, as also twenty rounds of ball ammunition; one of the rifles has since been found in a nullah near the place, the other with the ammunition is still missing. We are evidently beset by an organised gang of *budmashes* and it is high time that our police should take some efficient measures for routing them out.—*Punjab Times.*

THE SKIN.—The Glory of Woman, the Pride, of Man.—It contains the delicate lines of beauty, and constitutes all that we term "Loveliness," yet how many thousands have their skins blemished by the use of coloured and impure soaps. The Albion milk and sulphur soap is the purest of all soaps and from its purefying and refreshing action upon the skin is most suitable for hot climates. It removes all skin irritation. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists Agents for Bombay, Treacher and Co.

NOTICES.

A HEAD MISTRESS is required for S. Mary's School, Belgaum, in February next. She be of unexceptionable character, a member of the h of England, and capable of teaching up to the Governm-nt Standards of education. A lady pre- Salary, Rs. 70 a month, with partly furnished pply to Rev. W. WINGATE, Chaplain of Belgaum.

TH BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY. ORACE HARRINGTON has been authorised to accept risks and sign policies on Company during my absence from Bombay. A. S. MURRAY, Manager. 18th December, 1885.

WIFT & FARROW, COUNTANTS, AUDITOR..., &c. LLMOTIO OF OUTST... NDING DEBTS. M STREET , FORT, BOMBAY.

OMPANY, LIMITED DYNAMITE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY.
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

No. 8 APPOLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs JOHN and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, valuable black-wood and teakwood French-polished furniture, such as dressing-glasses and washing tables, arm and without arm chairs, cupboards, screens, show cases, book-case, easy and folding chairs, cots, sofas, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, hanging, wall and table lamps, rich oleographs, clocks, Japanese fancy works, cooking stoves, fire resisting safe, (by S Withers), English pattern silver watch guards, soaps, toys, and other articles.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser—
35 boxes of Glasgow Blend famous whisky of Donald. Mackrosty and Son.
35 dozen towels, arrived by the steamer Clan Ogilvie.
4 bales Hessian.
25 dozen napkins.
1 bale carpets, containing 150 pairs.
3 casks paint colour.
100 gunny bag carpets.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1885. JOHN & CO.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SCRAP IRON AND IRON TYRE RINGS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p. m., at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depôt, Parel, opposite to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Station.

About 500 tons of mixed scrap iron and 250 tons of iron tyre retaining rings in convenient lots.

The above can be seen on application to the Storekeeper.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT THA KOORDWAR ROAD

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst. at 4 p m, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Narayen Eswunt and Gunput Eawunt, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Thakoobai, wife of Sivram Darkojee, Hamjee Sivram, and Balla Sivram, the following landed property:—

All that piece of Fusendary land, with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kooterwadi, on the south side of Thakoordwar road in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement about 28 feet in breadth and 50 feet in length, and assessed under No. 75, and bounded on the east by the house of Vinayek Talumbhat, on the west by the house of Luxmon Vithoo, on the south by the vacant ground, and on the north by the Thakoordwar road.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly Auction sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twists, &c:—
5 cases French cretons.
1 ,, superfine black woollen cloth
4 casks brass wire
10 cases green colour
2 ,, assorted soaps
5 cases gold embroidered gauze.
10 cases eau-de-cologne.
1 case cut glass drops.
5 bales brown papers.
10 casks whitings.
On account of the concerned—
8 bales 3 W D grey shirtings.
10 cases Patna Currants.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account and at the risk of the s. s. "Adria."
V E & Co.—14 bags damaged Mauritius sugar.
H K—13 Do do do.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH-MADE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a lot of English-made jewellery, consisting of gold and silver ear-rings, lockets, brooches, bracelets, rings, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chowpatty, the valuable and handsome plain and carved household French-polished furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Dinshaw Nusserwanjee Vakeel, Esq.

The same comprises rich plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, plated ware, such as vegetable dishes, cruet, pickle and liqueur stands, ice pitcher, breakfast companion, tea urn, teapot, a set of spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of dining table in two pieces, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, dining room chairs, handsome circular tables and teapoys with marble top, side, revolving and writing tables, easy, folding, reclining and drawing room chairs, conversation and settee couches, chiffonier corner cabinets, rich Brussels, and velvet carpets, fancy flower vases and table ornaments, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps, Japanese flower vases, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, handsome blackwood four-post bedstead, almira with plate glass door, wardrobe in two pieces, dressing and washing tables with marble tops, towel horses, gown-stand, large size earthen jars, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view,

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 Handsome strong new landau made to order.
1 Second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
Do. glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Surrey Lodge, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of G. F. C. CHANCE, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under the instructions of Perozbai, widow of Framjee Rustomjee, deceased, the Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Dorabjee Nasserwanjee Daroowalla, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 13th day of January next at 4 p.m., at the premises, the following property in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Deed of Mortgage of the 6th day of May 1879, and further charge of the 11th day of August 1881, made between Mary Ann Gomes and Pascoal Gomes of the one part, and the said Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Daroowalla of the other part. All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or a bungalow and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Dadur, wi hin the Mahim District, and in the sub-district of Mandvie, facing the public road called Dadur Road, on the east side thereof, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 118, which said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement 1,546 square yards or thereabouts, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 209, 577, 278, 278, 582, and new Survey No. 1-2-19, and bounded on the east by the land of Madhowdas Goculdass, on the west by the aforesaid Dadur road, on the north by the property of Keshrenath Janardhun, and on the south by the land of Govrajee Hassoojee and Narayen Hassoojee Govnand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned or Messrs. Chalk and Walker, Solicitors.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of landed property at Koombartookda Lane, advertised to take place TO-DAY, is postponed until further notice.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana by order of Mr. Meerzamul Shewbux.

Ex. s. s. Culna.

200 tons superior 1st class teak scantlings of various sizes marked K L G S and flower.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, sale commencing at 1p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Elphinstone-road, Parel, opposite the Church, near the G. I. P. Railway station, the valuable and handsome [illegible] French-polished blackwood and teakwood housebo[illegible] furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, la[illegible] ornaments, flower vases, table and hanging lamps, pictures, &c., the property of a gentleman the same comprises star cut and plain glassware, handsome dessert service plates, cup and saucers, plated cruet and pickle stands, biscuit box, tea and coffee pots, spoons and forks, butter pot, large and small round waiters, ice pale, table and chamber candlesticks, reading lamp, table cutlery, French-polished black wood and teakwood furniture, such as dining room, drawing room, pier side oval writing, dressing and washand tables drawing room easy low folding straight and malet pattern without arm chairs, side board whatnot, conversation and sofa couches, ornament stand with mirror glass marble top [illegible] poys tripod and toilet stands, hatstand, carved round teapoys black wood large bedstead-groups, dressing glass, reclining couch, chest of drawers, wardrobe, single cot handsome flower vases table ornaments, table hanging K. oil lamps an eight day clock, strikes half hour, Brusseles and Camhay carpets, a five light hanging lamp, water per, dispense room furniture copper utensils, &c.

[illegible] above is now on view.

[illegible] the 26th instant, sale commencing at [illegible] CROWFORD and Co. are instructed to [illegible] Fountain Hall, No 299, [illegible] House, the very valuable [illegible] and plain black-[illegible] to order,

SPECIALITIES.

SURAH SILKS.

The purity of this Silk recommends it for appearance and wear, and having been bought at SPECIAL RATES, the Prices will be found extremely low. They can be had in the following Colours:—
PEACOCK BLUE, ROYAL BLUE, PINK, FRENCH, GREY, CARDINAL, OLD GOLD, SKY, STRAW, CREAM, WHITE, BROWN, AND BLACK.
At Rs. 2-4 per yard.

SATINS.

This Stock comprises a Large Assortment of Trimming and Dress Satins in all the Newest and most useful Shades, and are a marvel of cheapness.
DARK BLUE, LIGHT BLUE, NAVY, PEACOCK, YELLOW, OLD GOLD, BROWN, GRENAT, CARDINAL, ROSE, CREAM, AND WHITE.
Re. 1-8 per yard.
Extra quality, Rs. 2-8 per yard.
PATTERNS SENT POST FREE.

ESPLANADE, CHURCH GATE STREET, AND CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY; EAST STREET, POONA.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REAL UNSHRINKABLE
FLANNELS AND SILK AND WOOLS.

MESSRS. ASQUITH AND LORD are in receipt of present SEASON'S STOCK, and will be glad to send Patterns on Application.

GENTLEMEN living in the DISTRICTS or CAMPING out will find the above thoroughly reliable. The excellent FIT and COMFORT of our SHIRTS and SLEEPING SUITS is too well known to need further comment.

PRICE LIST.

Best White Saxony Flannel with Collars attached.		The "Tennis" Shirt	...	...	Six for Rs.	52
Best White Silk and Wool	Do.	...	...	...	do. ,,	52
Best Wove Coloured Flannel	Do.	...	...	...	do. ,,	52
Best Coloured Silk and Wool	Do.	...	...	...	do. ,,	52

SLEEPING SUITS.

Best Wove Flannel or Silk and Wool ... ...per suit Rs. 18

N.B.—On all V. P. P. ORDERS exceeding Rs. 20 a special discount of 10 per cent. is allowed as well as FREE CARRIAGE and PACKING.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Dress Cloaks.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Millinery, Lace, Gloves.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Ball Dresses, Tea Gowns.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Trousseaux, Layettes.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Children's Dresses, Underlinen.

NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

PURE CLARETS.

WE draw the attention of Consumers to these which will be found to be as described.

To per cent. for Cash.			Credit. Rs.	as.
13	8	MEDOC SUPERIOR	15	0
16	4	ST. EMILION	18	0
20	0	ST. JULIEN	22	0
21	10	CHATEAU LAROSE	24	0
25	4	CHATEAU MARGAUX	28	0
27	0	CHATEAU LEOVILLE	30	0
31	8	CHATEAU LAFITE	35	0

Pints, Rs. 2 per case extra of 2 dozens.

The above are all bottled in Bordeaux, and are GENUINE WINES.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.

RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers upcountry, who must however return the watch if not approved by eturn mail.

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall-marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolting and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for he largest gold chain.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY CALCUTTA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & CO.

IN soliciting ORDERS we beg to inform our CONSTITUENTS that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt-Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.

The ... Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.

... manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials.
...llar attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

...OTH SHIRTS.

...or Troopship wear. Shirts per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

...HITE SHIRTS.

...ts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
...nd Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.

...SHIRTS.

...Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly ...wear in India.
...Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

...IRTS.

...Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

...RTS.

... 12-8 each.

...MEDIATE USE.

...tem, on application.

...CO.,

...MBAY

CHRISTMAS REQUISITES.

HAMS:

Fine York Hams	13 as. lb.	Double Gloster Cheese	13 as. lb.
Prime Wilts Bacon	13 as. lb.	Gorgonzola ,,	Rs. 1-4 lb.
Fish, Batter, Pâtes		Mincemeat, Plum Puddings, etc.	

LIQUORS.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Monopole Champagne	per doz.	55	0	Spanish Port	per doz.	15	0
Glesler's ,,	,,	50	0	Dessert ,,	,,	24	0
Vermouth	,,	15	0	Gibraltar Sherry	,,	18	0
Whisky, Ferrintosh	,,	22	8	Dinner ,,	,,	20	8

BEERS.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Bass' Beer	doz. qts.	5	12	Pisener Beer	doz. qts.	6	0
,, ,,	doz. pts.	3	12	,,	doz. pts.	4	0

Lager, Vienna, and Allsopp's Stout, etc.

CONFECTIONERY.

Sweets, Crystalized Fruits, Candied Peels, Almonds, Liqueur Comfits, Chocolates, Chocolate Creams, Brazil Nuts, Walnuts, Barcelona Nuts, Chestnuts, Figs, etc., etc.

HOLLY

A large assortment of Holly, Mistletoe, Artificial Moss, etc., for Wreaths; Xmas Trees and Decorations, Xmas Flags, etc., etc.

CARDS,

A magnificent assortment of Electric Xmas and New Year Cards, latest introduced in England with Indian Scenes and Views. As. 3 to Re. 1

COSAQUES.

Bon Bon Crackers and Costume Cosaques in great variety, from As. 12 to Rs. 3.

PRESENTS

A complete stock of Novelties in Leather, Oakwood, etc., Dressing Cases, Jewel Cases, Watch Stands, Card Cases, Electro Plated Ware, etc., etc.

Priced Lists of all Departments sent post free on application.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO WINE CONSUMERS.

FOR all first class qualities of every sort, description, and price apply to the Oldest House in the Trade in India.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, &c.

BURGUNDY—(RED AND WHITE.)

THESE popular Wines are everywhere increasing in demand; those we now offer possess fine body, bouquet and flavour.

The idea that Burgundy predisposes the consumer to gout is a fallacy

Chambertin,	Nuits.	Beaune.	Chablis.
Rs. 34-8.	Rs. 28-4.	Rs. 20-4.	Rs. 19-0.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appraciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST UNPACKED

STILTON CHEESE IN SMALL JARS,
GORGONZOLA CHEESE ON CUT,
ROQUEFORT CHEESE ON CUT,
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE ON CUT,
CHEDDAR CHEESE ON CUT,
BACON ON CUT.
HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!
REGISTERED ORDERS ATTENDED TO.

BARTON AND CO., LIMITED,
WINE, PROVISION, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Church-gate-street, Fort, BOMBAY, AND East-street, POONA.

MORE THAN

1,000

Of the original "Sympathetic" Pianos sold throughout India, Burmah, Assam, &c., &c.

The only Grand Square Pianoforte that has stood THIRTY years' test of Indian climate.

The IRON FRAME, AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT THROUGHOUT. Independent stringing, over-strung, full musical tone and general construction, far surpasses any Square Piano at the same price.

Solid Mahogany case Rs. 850. | Solid Ebonized case Rs. 900.
Packing case zinc lined ,, 25 extra.

Full particulars and illustrated description of the above Piano can be had only from the Bombay Agents. S. ROSE & CO.

S, ROSE & Co., are the Sole Bombay Agents for:—

SYMPATHETIC Concert Grand	Rs. 1,600	CANTANTE RESONANTE Cottage	
Cottage Piano Rs. 650 to ,,	750	Rs. 500 to Rs.	650
CANTANTE RESONANTE Solid Square ...		BUNGALOW Solid Square ... ... ,,	450
Rs. 550, Rs. 600, and ,,	750	BIJOU or "DISTRICT" Solid Cottage ... ... ,,	300

All the above are specially constructed for India, Iron Frames, &c.

The above Piano sold on the EASY PURCHASE-SYSTEM.

They have also a large stock of excellent pianos—Broadwood, Collard, Lipp, Rs. 650 to 750; Schiedmayer, Rs. 750 and Rs. 800; Neumeyer and other eminent Makers at prices varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,700.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

By SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, with their Manufacturing Houses both IN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT,

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
ARE NOW IN A POSITION TO OFFER AND SELL AT THEIR BOMBAY HOUSE
THEIR SO WIDELY AND FAVOURABLY KNOWN
WATCHES AND CLOCKS AT ENGLISH PRICES,

Thus giving their Constituents not only the advantage of getting their Watches AT THE LOWEST ENGLISH PRICE, but also SAVING the CARRIAGE and ALL OTHER CHARGES TO BRING THEM OUT TO INDIA.

With a view to state the exact London Prices, the value of each Watch is quoted in ENGLISH CURRENCY and converted into Rupees, at the ruling rate of Exchange.

All Watches accompany a WRITTEN GUARANTEE, and are despatched FREE of POSTAL CHARGES, and at THEIR RISK, to any part of India.

Their Celebrated Campaign Watches	at £ 2 and £ 2-11	or Rs.	25 and 32
Nickel or German Silver Keyless Crystal-faced Geneva Watches ...	at £ 1-2	or Rs.	14
Do. do. do. Lever...	at £ 1-8	or Rs.	18
Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches	at £2-14	or Rs.	34
Sterling Silver Keyless lever, durable, superior movement	at £3-12	or Rs.	46
Sterling Silver Keyless lever Crystal-faced Watches, compensated balance ...	at £4-12	or Rs.	58
Ladies' Keyless Gold Watches, superior movement, in hunting case, 3 years' guarantee	at £4-5	or Rs.	53-8
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced... ...		Rs.	48
Do. Keyless Gold Watches, in hunting case, extra fine movement	at £5-10	or Rs.	69
Do. do. do. Crystal-faced		Rs.	63
Gentlemen's Gold Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches	at £7-4	or Rs.	91
Do. do. do. Hunting Case	at £8	or Rs.	100
Do. Crystal-faced Keyless lever Watches, superior lever escapement, with compensated balance	at £13	or Rs.	164
Do. do. in heavy Hunting Case		Rs.	182

NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
PRESENTATION WATCHES
WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
GOLD OR SILVER CASES
AT FROM £4 T... £34 EACH.
SPECIFIC CATALOGUE FREE,
TO ALL INTENDING PURCHASERS.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAMPLES, FANCY PAPER BOXES, JAMS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd December, 1885, at 2 p.m., the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at their sale rooms, the same comprising of Samples of buttons, fancy Xmas boxes, brushes, corks, clocks, writing-tables, chairs, sample tables, glass-door cupboards, S. & D. screens, marble mortar, iron and wooden boxes, wall brackets with shades, China slabs, straw berry and apricot, jams, &c.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1885.

MESSRS. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.

SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in Splendid and Elegant Gilt Black Frames.

By the best artists, without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction-room, at 1 p.m., an invoice of 12 cases Oleographs, comprising following subjects:—

By the River, Sportin, Female Head, Popes, Good News, Flower Gatherers in the Snow Balling, Mary Queen of Scott, Sir Walter Raleigh, Hay Field, Wine Tester, Duke and Duchess of Albany, Breakfast Time, Courtship, Marriage, Prince and Princess of Wales, On the Rhine, Moss Rose and Primrose, Printer and Setter, Lake Seine, Gamblers at the Well, Madonna, Who Invited you, House of Lords and Commons, Return from Hunting, Town, Country, Question of Love, Moonlight, &c., &c.

Now on view.

S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1885.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ...$3,200,0...
RESERVE FUND ... ...$800,0...

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rate... to be obtained on application. ... deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted ... through the Bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Clement's Row W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... $2500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,0...
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,0...
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS ...	$500,0...
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ...	$7,500,0...

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,0...
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE undersigned begs most respectfully to announce to the public that he has of late received the following goods for the approaching CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. The rates are reasonable, and a trial will give full satisfaction:—

Gentleman's Collars, Rs. 4 and 5 per doz.
Black Felt Hat, Rs. 7 and 8.
Shooting Hat, Brown and White, Rs. 10.
Portmanteau at Rs. 10, 12, 15 and 20.
Gladstone Bag at Rs. 20, and 22.
Merino Coloured Shirts at Rs. 10, 12 and 15 per doz.
Flannel Shirt at Rs. 5.
Cashmere Suit Rs. 10, 12, 15, 20, and 25.
Coating Cloth Coat, Vest, and Cashmere Trouser at Rs. 33, 35, and 40.
Broadcloth Dress Suit, Rs. 60, 70, and 80.
Tweed Hat, with flap, Rs. 2-8.
White Quilted Vest at Rs. 5, and 6.
Blanket, Rs. 7, 8, 12, and 15.
Gentleman's White Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Lady's Shoes (Received assamples) Rs. 4, 5, 6, per pair.
White Warm Guernsy at Rs. 3, 5 and 6.
Lady's White warm stockings at Rs. 1-8 and 2 per pair.
Lady's and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Rs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 per doz.
Broadcloth Peon's Coat, Belt, Red Turkish Turban and Kamarband, Rs. 13.
Foot Ball Guernsy, Cap and a pair of Stocking, Rs. 4 and 5
Neckties from as 8 to Rs. 1-8.
ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadows-street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—NO. 4812.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of Tonnage and Labour, for landing, Shipping and Transporting Coal, Coke and Stores for one year from 1st April, 1886, to 31st March, 1887, or until the date of